

THE NEWTON GRAPHIC.

NEWTON, MASS., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1889.

VOL. XVIII.—NO. 9.

TERMS \$2.00 PER YEAR.



FALL SEASON.

Messrs. Springer Bros. are now prepared to show a rich and varied assortment of New

Fall and Winter Cloaks.

SPRINGER BROS.

Ladies' Cloaks for Street Wear, Carriage, Railway, and Ocean Travel, for the Opera and other dress occasions.

Latest and choicest European styles and novelties, and elegant garments of

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OWN CELEBRATED MAKE.

SPRINGER BROTHERS.

Retail and Custom Departm't,
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Corners Chauncy St.,
Essex St. and
Harrison Ave.
Carriage Entrance, 50 Essex St.

NEW BRANCH STORE,
500 WASHINGTON ST.,
CORNER OF
BEDFORD ST.

Carriages, 10 & 12 Bedford St.

Whidden, Curtin & Co.
HAVE A LARGE VARIETY OF
Useful and Ornamental
ARTICLES OF
FURNITURE
Suitable for Christmas Presents.

1 to 9 Washington Street, Boston.

BUTTER.

Besides the half-pound prints
we have Packages of

5, 10, 20, 30 and 50 Pounds,
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Turner Centre Creamery
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Gamaliel P. Atkins,
GROCER.

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Telephone, No. 1304.

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It is the only company that sends its express matter via Albany over the Boston & Albany R. R. to points West, Boston & Albany, and West.

[Taylor & Newcomb, Newton.
J. R. Horne, Newtonville.
F. H. Parker, West Newton.

[D. A. Chamberlain, Auburndale.
J. A. Crossman, Faneuil Hall.]

Money orders are issued and cashed at nearly 7,000 offices of this company. Orders issued for any amount from 1c. to \$50 at the following rate: 1c. to \$5, 5c.; over \$5 to \$10, 8c.; over \$10 to \$20, 10c.; over \$20 to \$30, 12c.; over \$30 to \$40, 15c.; over \$40 to \$50, 20c.; over \$50 at the same rate.

46 6m

**THE MURDOCH
SCHOOL of ORATORY**

UNDER the personal supervision of the distinguished actor and reader, Mr. JAMES E. MURDOCH, and an able faculty.

Voice training a specialty. Pupils prepared to become teachers, readers, actors, and public speakers. Students admitted in one year. Special evening classes Tuesday and Friday evenings; also, a Saturday class.

School at Steinert Hall, Boston, Mass. Details received at the office. Catalogues, address, E. C. ABBOTT, 24 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

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Thomas White
16 Essex Street,
First Store from Washington Street,
BOSTON.

A Full Line of FALL and WINTER GOODS
at lowest possible prices.

See Our \$4 Hand-Sewed Shoes.

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

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SCHOOL OF
Thorogh Training for
Voice, Body and Mind.
OPENED OCT. 3.

Regular and elective courses, beginning and advancing, 110 to 220 hours a week, each. Special classes for teachers, clergymen, our students and those occupied during the day. General culture classes in Art, Rhetoric, Vocal and Dramatic Training, Wordsworth, Browning, Shakespeare, Pantomime, etc.

Call for particulars, 100 Beacon St., Boston for information, tickets to opening recital, etc.

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THOMAS SINCLAIR,
Practical Upholsterer

Upholstery in all its branches. Hair Mattresses made to order and remade. Window shades made of the best material and only the best fixtures used. Every shade warranted to give satisfaction. Prices as low as is consistent with good work and material.

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Now Is The Time
For gentlemen to order a supply of

Blackwell's Strong, Warm and Heavily Re-inforced Shirts for winter wear, Reserving the partially worn for summer. Excellent Shirts, \$1.50. Very best made Shirts, \$2.

E. B. BLACKWELL,
43 THORNTON STREET, - NEWTON,

CARD.

We have opened an Invoice of

FANCY BOXES,
SURPRISES, FAVORS,
CHRISTMAS TREE
DECORATIONS, &c.

Suitable for the Holiday Season.

We have new and novel designs. An early inspection solicited.

J. PAXTON,
CONFECTIONER,
Eliot Block, - Newton.

HARRIS E. JOHONNOT,
Electric Call Bells,
Annunciators, Gas Lighting Apparatus, and Burglar Alarms.

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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
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Investments, stocks and bonds, of all kinds, to
residents. Seven to eight per cent. on good real estate
BONDS. security in Denver. Good paying
investments in real estate. Formerly cashier of
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Mourning orders will receive prompt attention.
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7 per cent. FARM MORTGAGES, 7 per cent.
6 per cent. DEBTENUR BONDS, 6 per cent.

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Quilts
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AND SUPPER.
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Wednesday Evening, Dec. 11, '89

Old fashioned supper from 6 to 7.30.
Concert will begin at 8 o'clock.

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Miss MAMIE SOLIS, Pianist.

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MR. ARTHUR BURNETT, Director.

Priscilla and her Spinning Wheel—The Maiden from "down East"—The Titling Man, and other curious things.

Admission Tickets 25c Supper Tickets 25c

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FINE TEAS and

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Lambert Farm Tomatoes, extra
heavy and solid packed.

Rangety Corn, which is free
from artificial sweetening.

Also, full line of

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IS AT THE

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BANKERS and BROKERS

26 Congress St., Boston,

BUY AND SELL

THE PROGRAM for the organ recital next

Wednesday evening in the Eliot church will

include three movements of the Scotch

Fantaisie for violin by Max Bruch, an aria

by Bach, and a romanza by Swendsen also

for violin, a group of songs for tenor voice,

and the Concertsatz in C minor by Thiele,

and a sonata in A flat by Rheinberger, and

Guilmant's Lamentation, for organ.

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A HARD FOUGHT FIGHT.

Mayor Burr Receives 185 Majority.

Every Republican Alderman Elected and Ten of the Councilmen.—Mr. Lawrence's Phenomenal Majority for Member of School Board.

Wards:—	MAYOR.							Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
H. M. Burr.....	160	111	116	262	252	91	122	311
H. E. Hibbard.....	243	183	100	211	141	94	64	107
ALDERMEN.								1405
Lewis E. Coffin, Ward 1.....	205	117	162	244	232	68	121	285
Albert W. Rice, Ward 1.....	205	135	82	171	112	69	38	91
John A. Fenn, Ward 2.....	313	232	244	370	302	111	139	339
Lawrence Bond, Ward 3.....	188	106	131	208	59	105	269	209
Henry H. Hunt, Ward 3.....	189	148	120	256	159	78	51	96
Frederick Johnson, Ward 4.....	315	216	216	368	333	105	140	328
George Pettee, Ward 5.....	326	225	234	374	310	150	167	347
William F. Harbach, Ward 6.....	320	218	219	359	305	110	142	377
William J. Follett, Ward 7.....	199	151	108	180	128	72	50	100
Ephraim S. Hambleton, Ward 7.....	193	102	125	221	210	63	102	258
COMMON COUNCILMEN.								211-1485
SCHOOL COMMITTEE.								
Charles A. Drew.....	322	206	207	385	306	101	128	344
Frank J. Hale.....	295	198	121	362	202	133	141	325
Albert B. Putney.....	251	173	187	345	250	115	287	248
Charles C. Barton.....	95	82	136	226	165	70	98	201
Albert D. S. Bell.....	289	181	179	334	206	94	110	331
Amos E. Lawrence.....	296	174	183	257	216	85	80	232
George C. Travis.....	310	197	208	367	295	96	130	330
LICENSE.								
No.....	232	134	211	271	220	49	135	290
Yes.....	137	90	34	134	108	84	26	73
								45-750

RECEIVING THE RETURNS.

GREAT INTEREST SHOWN AT CITY HALL.

Early Tuesday evening a large crowd gathered in the hallway at City Hall, and in the adjoining rooms, waiting for the election returns which were posted upon the bulletin board. The figures came in slowly. Wards One, Seven and Three being the last to arrive, the two former about 10 o'clock, and the latter at 10:30. There was considerable enthusiasm over the returns for school committee, and the vote for mayor and aldermen was rather uncomfortably close and kept up the interest until the last ward was heard from.

The board of aldermen met at 10 o'clock, and Mayor Burr called Alderman Childs to the chair; Aldermen Pettee and Hambleton were absent.

The returns as given above were read and the city clerk was authorized to have the ward officers correct the slight inaccuracies. There were many blanks reported and quite a number of scattering votes, some voters substituting a name that pleased them for some of the regular candidates.

The hearing on the Salvation Army building was postponed till Dec. 16th, at 8 o'clock.

The hearing on the relocating and altering of Boylston street called out no remonstrance and was closed. The orders were then passed.

The highway committee through Alderman Harbach reported favorably on the laying out, grading and acceptance of Standish street, from Columbus to Chester and orders were passed for hearings on Dec. 23rd, before both branches.

A favorable report was also made on Griffin avenue, from Walnut street to Lake avenue, and hearings were appointed for Dec. 23rd.

The hearing on Berkley street was opened, and no one appearing, the order for its laying out, grading and acceptance was passed.

A petition from E. J. H. Esterbrook and some 20 others was received, for the laying out, grading and acceptance of Jewett street, between Pearl and Boyd streets, as in its present condition it is impassable and dangerous. Referred to highway committee.

An amendment to the ordinances was presented by Alderman Johnson, providing that the owners of howling and biting dogs should be liable to a fine of \$10, as the law in Boston; referred to committee on ordinances.

Joseph Lee gave notice of intention to build a house on Forest avenue, Boston Real Estate and Insurance Co., one on Greenwood avenue, and Andrew Peters two on Washington street, Ward 3.

Geo. F. Peck of Ward 3 petitioned to be appointed auctioneer; referred to House committee.

The J. Wiley Edmonds Camp, Sons of Veterans, were granted the free use of City Hall for Jan. 13, 1890, for installation of officers.

\$300 was appropriated for insurance premiums of building, books and furniture at the Free Library.

The committee on ordinances reported amendments in relation to telephone and electric wires, for the retirement of members of the police and fire departments on not more than one-third pay, when they are permanently disabled in the discharge of their duty, and providing for office of assistant city clerks; all passed.

An amendment that the chief of fire department shall have charge of the care and maintenance of the police signal system was tabled on motion of Alderman Johnson.

The petition of the Newton Street Railway Company, to have the time extended for the completion and operation of its street railway system, was referred to a special committee, appointed by the chair, consisting of Alderman Harbach, Tolman and Johnson.

The board then adjourned to Monday evening, Dec. 9.

The fountain of perpetual youth was one of the dreams of antiquity. It has been well-nigh realized in Ayer's Sarapilla, which purifies the blood, gives vitality to all the bodily functions, and thus restores to age much of the vigor and freshness of youth.

A HARD FOUGHT FIGHT.

Mayor Burr Receives 185 Majority.

Every Republican Alderman Elected and Ten of the Councilmen.—Mr. Lawrence's Phenomenal Majority for Member of School Board.

people, inhabiting the plains, in the midst of which they built their dwellings, cultivating the land beyond the walls, even ready to flee to their walled town or city for safety when attacked by the savage and warlike Indians. They are a very religious people, religious rites and ceremonies precede all their undertakings. They have no written language but still they are enabled to keep, with wonderful precision, the times for planting, harvesting and religious observances. The priests really constitute the governing power. When a marriage takes place the husband goes to live with his wife in her home. The women grind the corn and prepare the food which she places before her husband; after she takes her meal.

The doctor described many of their games and religious rites and manufactures as well as their home life. The lecture was full of interest and instruction and the audience had a fine opportunity to learn much of this semi-civilized race that is now beginning to adopt some of the customs of the white people.

The thanks of the society were presented to the doctor.

Lasell Notes.

Wednesday evening, Nov. 27, a party of the pupils attended the grand concert of Sarasate d'Albert at Music Hall in Boston.

Rev. Mr. C. W. Shelton, a graduate of Yale, who has been making a tour of the world, including the Arctic and Dakota, India, preached at the Auburndale Congregational church on Sunday, Nov. 24, and the large number of Lasell pupils who attend that church being much interested he was induced to come to the school prayer meeting in the evening and give further descriptions of Indian life, Indian wrongs, and the progress of Christian missions among the tribes. Mr. Shelton has a power of vivid narration and succeeded in exciting the enthusiasm of his hearers, to such a degree that it was proposed to take up a collection to defray the expenses of a young Indian girl, Jennie Cox, (Indian name Winona) who has volunteered to teach among her own people the Sioux. The amount pledged upon the spot was three hundred dollars. Since that evening upwards of eighty dollars more have been contributed.

Monday, Nov. 25, the cooking class was taught to make a casserole of rice and meat, and to cook oysters with mushrooms and make Parker House rolls.

A party of nineteen went to Boston escorted by the principal to visit the steamship Pavonia. Some other projects of a similar nature were defeated by bad weather.

As the Christmas vacation is to be a little prolonged, only one day was set apart for the Thanksgiving holiday. Many of the pupils, however, were able to reach their homes by going Wednesday afternoon but the break up was not so general as usual.

Mrs. Rice was called home suddenly by a telegram announcing the illness of her husband. She left the day before Thanksgiving.

Mr. Hartridge and Mr. Sternberg have visited their daughters. Miss Conrins has had her sister with her. Miss Lizzie Burnham, a graduate, has been at the school, and Mrs. Collins has visited her daughter.

New Music.

We have received the following new music from White, Smith & Co., Washington street, Boston: Ever Luck (Gavotte); Paul Keller, Good Luck (Schottische); Chas. E. Wilder, Dreams of Bliss (Waltz); J. W. Walker, Summer Zephyr (Waltz); Edward Holst, Sweet Hope (Gavotte); L. Zehn, On the Flower-Fields; Gustav Laine, Longing; K. Marguerite, Quidville, C. A. White; Towing Steeple (Sacred Song); Bailey; Stella Waltz Song; Suppe; Just a Little (Comic Song); Tabernacle Cabbie knows his fare, Geo. L. Brown; The Army of the Republic; Thos. Harper.

Card of Thanks.

If the proprietor of Kemp's Balsam should publish a card of thanks, containing expressions of gratitude which come to him daily from those who have used his product, and are greatly relieved by the use of Kemp's Balsam, it would fill a fair-sized book. How much better to invite all to call on any druggist and have a free sample bottle that you may test for yourself its power.

Large bottles \$6c and \$1.00.

SOLID EDUCATION,

BUSINESS and STENOGRAPHIC

FRENCH'S BUSINESS COLLEGE

167 Tremont Street,

Still maintains its superior reputation for thorough practical and reliable instruction, completely qualifying students, male and female, for actual business. Individual instruction.

Students commence any time.

CHAS. FRENCH, A. M., Prin.

50

A Long Felt Want Supplied.

I will guarantee to cure the worst case of corns and bunions on any Lady's feet who will wear my

CUSTOM MADE

Kangaroo Skin Boots.

They are soft, fine, and look handsome. They will wear longer than anything else known; they will keep their shape and turn water.

They do not soil them; they go to the factory to be made and make them myself. I will guarantee a perfect fitting and comfortable boot no matter in what shape the feet may be.

Best Kangaroo, Flexible Bottom, no squeak, \$6.50. Dongola, Flexible bottom, no squeak.

A. L. RHYND,

Ladies' and Gent's Boots, Shoes and Rubbers

Custom work a specialty.

Hyde's Block, Centre and Washington Sts.

NEWTON.

CHURCHILL & BEAN

TAILORS AND IMPORTERS.

NEW IMPORTATIONS

—OR—

Stylish Suitings, Cassimeres and Worsted

—FOR—

FALL and WINTER of 1889-90

NOW OPEN.

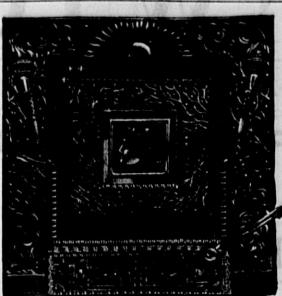
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503 Washington St.

BOSTON.

G. F. CHURCHILL, Newtonville.

J. H. BEAN, Dorchester



PEERLESS CRATE

50 ARTISTIC DESIGNS.

MADE IN

17 DIFFERENT STYLES

OF FINISH.

Intense Heat, Perfect Cleanliness.

Peerless Shaking Grates sold

to every one of other makes.

Send for Catalogue and Testimonials.

MANTLES, TILES & PORTABLE GRATES

JOSEPH W. GRIGG,

26 Charlestown Street, - Boston, Mass.

LAWYERS.

WILLIAM F. BACON,

Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law,

24 Congress St., Room

NEWTON TARIFF REFORM CLUB

Every person interested in the subject of the Tariff is cordially invited to take part in the discussions carried on in this column. Respectful consideration will be given to inquiries, suggestions and communications of every kind, whether from Tariff Reformers, Free Traders, or High Protectionists. Address Secretary of the Tariff Reform Club, Newton Centre, Mass.

"Every advance towards a free exchange of commodities is an advance in civilization. Every obstruction to a free exchange is born of the same narrow, despotic spirit which planted castles upon the Rhine to plunder peaceful commerce; every obstruction to commerce is a tax upon consumption; every facility to a free exchange cheapens commodities, increases trade and production, and promotes civilization. Nothing is worse than sectionalism within a nation, and nothing is better for the peace of nations than unrestricted freedom of commerce and intercourse with each other. JOHN SHERMAN.

Protective Tariffs Opposed to Human Enterprise and Sagacity.

Let us see, briefly, if this is not so. The great triumphs of human enterprise and sagacity in this wonderful age have been the cheapening of production and distribution, which means a larger aggregate of comfort for all, a larger average for each.

Thus by the use of labor-saving machinery, the productive power of the world's workers has been increased in some cases two-fold, in others four-fold, in others ten-fold.

The cost of carriage on the land and the sea has been diminished to less than one-third of what it was a generation ago.

Meanwhile the wages of labor have been increased, appreciably in money, and much more in purchasing power of the necessities of life.

All this has been accomplished by making machinery do the work formerly done by human hands and by horses. For instance, one man makes as much iron or steel to-day as two or three did thirty years ago, as many pairs of shoes as four did, and so on. The railroad of this country carry a thousand tons of freight a mile every year for every man, woman and child, and at a cost of ten dollars. If the same work were done by horses it would cost two hundred dollars.

But the legislatures of all the countries of the world, with a few notable exceptions, step in and make artificial obstacles to the exchange of commodities, as if the welfare of every country depended upon undoing all that human sagacity and enterprise have done to increase, facilitate and cheapen communication.

Therefore the advocate of protective tariffs which keep out competition, say in effect that the enterprise and sagacity which have increased and cheapened the cost of production and distribution, are evils to be counteracted.

Therefore protective tariffs are the determined enemies of human enterprise and business sagacity. ALPHA.

Republican Free Traders.

No. 13.

Senator Leland Stanford of California. In the San Francisco Examiner of Sunday, October 20th, 1889, in an article under the signature of Senator Leland Stanford, entitled: "The Future of our State," occurs the following very remarkable statement—remarkable because Senator Stanford is a strong protectionist.

"The scarcity of fuel is still a drawback to this State. A ton of coal can be put on the cars in Pennsylvania for 62 1/2 cents; here we pay from \$7 to \$10. The coal we get from Vancouver has to pay 75 cents per ton duty, which is excessive in view of the fact that the plea for protection is to keep wages up, and the wages paid for handling a ton of coal do not amount to anything like 75 cents. When coal only costs 25 cents to mine in Pennsylvania, it is hardly logical to charge three times as much for the admission of foreign coal here. That benefits the owner of coal lands, and not the laborer who raises the coal."

A Man of Insight.

It was to be expected that Columbus Delano would yell "Wolf! Wolf!" as soon as free wool was mentioned, but isn't it about time for the Home Market Club to nudge Mr. Albert Clark and be wisely silent. Delano says, "We voted for tax wool and we mean to have it." But the woolen manufacturers say "We voted for Republican Tariff Reform, and we mean to have it; and more than that, by reform we mean reduction." While the wool-growers at Columbus, Ohio, are petitioning for a higher tax, the manufacturers in New York, Mass., R. I., Conn., Pennsylvania, New Hampshire, Tennessee, Ohio, are promptly signing a demand for free wool. Is Oliver Ames still a Vice President of the Home Market Club? Can he ask for free iron ore and make no protest against Col. Clark's argument for a tax on wool? Is Joseph R. Leeson a member of the Finance Committee? Will he not tell us how it is wise to tax wool, but very unwise, a "cart before the horse method," to tax flax? How about the leather merchants in the club? Do they want the tax on hides restored? The Republican National Committee does!

As the tariff has been sustained by log rolling, we make bold to suggest that it may be destroyed so. Come! "You vote for free flax for me and I'll vote for free wool for you." "You vote against every attempt to tax hides again and I'll vote for free iron ore."

In contrast with the political blindness of the Republican National Committee, the selfish blindness of the Ohio wool-growers, and the terror-stricken blindness of the Home Market Club, we must note the remarkable insight of Mr. John W. Candler, an insight which is at once political, selfish and terror-stricken. At a recent meeting of the Brookline Club one of the members in an unparalleled burst of eloquence and imagination likened the worthy Brookline Representative to Webster, Sumner, and Wilson. That was startling but not serious, but what the highly-compared Mr. Candler himself said was both startling and serious. "He hoped that if he should make any mistake or if he appeared to lean a little toward free trade in his opinions upon the tariff, he would not have judgment or censure passed upon him before all the facts were known."

Mr. Candler leaning towards free trade! Has he seen the hand writing on the wall?

The Cost of Iron.

To the Editor of the GRAPHIC: Your issue of Nov. 16th, contained an article on the cost of iron and steel signed "Alpha" that contained more falsehood in its figures than the average Bourbon would dare to publish here. He says "The difference in price between Great Britain and the United States on lower form of steel, Bessemer rails, was \$14.00 per ton." That is in business rails in Great Britain were \$14 to \$16 per ton when they sold here at \$28 to \$30 or less than the price of Scotch pig. Who is fool enough to believe such statements? And the quantity he gives as 60,000,000 tons builds 600,000 miles of railroad (statistics with a vengeance). But as there is no truth in his statement, we go on to show its fallacies. When we began the reconstruction of our railroad (since the war), we paid \$78 per ton for iron rails ("Ebb Vale Works" Great Britain) and the price of steel rails was quoted to us \$128.50 per ton. Under protection, our plants were built, and have reduced the price to \$28.50, a saving of \$100 per ton, or taking Alpha's figures 60,000,000 tons, a saving of six billion dollars. He leaves out the economic fact that without cheap rails we could not have built one half of our present mileage, and consequently the ratio of development of the whole country would be (100) one hundred per cent less than it is today. But the cream of his logic is in the last paragraph, where he exults in the fact that a repeal of the Tariff would wipe out all the small manufacturers and those disadvantageously situated, "and prices would soon advance" with an immense toll.

American consumers." Just how advanced prices would benefit the consumer I wait to see displayed in his future emanations. He had better review his figures, reduce the mileage of the railroad constructed with steel rails, one or two hundred per cent, and post them to re-elect him. We shall make steel at this point cheaper than New England could do, if ores and coal were free. Therefore consider, "disadvantageously situated" as applied to your locality, not to be overcome even by your best energies.

SEWALL C. COBB.

Pensacola, Fla. Nov. 1889.

A Long Felt Want.

Since the failure of the Pacific Bank there has been no bank in Boston, so far as we know, which loaned money upon merchandise or personal property security. This has occasioned great inconvenience to a large number of people. The national banks, as is well known, loan their money upon promissory notes and nothing else, but they would not take a note for so small a sum as one hundred dollars, without an endorser, no matter if the maker of the note was worth a hundred times the amount. But many responsible people can't get endorsers and very many more would not if they could. Endorsing notes is bad business, as many have found to their sorrow. We are very glad, therefore, to announce that hereafter the Massachusetts Collateral Bank, Allston Avenue, I. Beacon street, Boston (over Houghton & Dutton's new store), will make loans large or small, long or short time, upon personal property of all kinds, also real estate on both first and second mortgages. This will prove a great convenience to thousands of well to do people. For instance, suppose a man wants a few hundred dollars for a single month, and wants it badly "to turn a corner with," as is the saying is. He can get it from the Massachusetts Collateral Bank, as before stated, but he could not get it from a savings bank because they will not loan on so short a time, not even on real estate, and they won't loan on personal property at all. If a family has valuable furniture, library, watches, diamonds, jewelry, or other articles of value, they can get a loan at the above bank at an hour's notice and can pay it off a little at a time, if they wish to, at their convenience. The advantages afforded by a reliable and trustworthy institution like the Massachusetts Collateral Bank must be obvious to all who have to borrow money.

Ortental & Occidental Tea Co., Ltd., Head Office, 31, 33 and 35 Burling Slip, New York.

TRADE MARK
O. & O. TEA
The Choicest Tea Ever Offered.
PERFECTLY PURE.

Improper Political Influence.

(Maiden Mirror.)

All thoughtful men recognize the fact of the rapidly increasing power of the corporations in our legislature and the undermining influences of the lobby. The last legislature was particularly criticized because of its subservience to these influences. It was the text adopted by the Democratic candidate for Governor in his speeches during the late campaign, and Mr. Brackett deprecated and excused the impeachment and endeavored to relieve the Republican party of its responsibility rather than to attempt to justify the legislature or deny the facts. The issue cannot be blinded out of sight by the Republican party, and especially must it be remembered by the new members-elect of the coming legislature. All good citizens should stand together and try to overcome this evil.

It is all important to begin right. A President must be elected in the Senate and a Speaker in the House who is free from all entangling alliances. Senator Sprague, a man of high character, is reasonably certain to preside over the deliberations of the Senate, but it is said that a prominent lobbyist, who last year was largely instrumental in electing the speaker of the House, and who is supposed to have received many retainers to "use his influence," is openly proclaiming this year that he is going to re-elect his candidate and offering to wager \$1,000 that he can do so.

Where are we drifting? Is the great organization of the Republican party to be used for selfish ends and unworthy purposes? A new order of things should be inaugurated, and a man should be selected to preside in each branch of our legislature who is qualified by his education and experience to perform his duties, who will regard the interests of the State, before all other considerations, and one above all who cannot be controlled by outside influence, who owes his position not to the lobby nor to his personal solicitation of members, nor pledges of committee positions, but to his qualifications for his duties and his experience in legislative matters. Thus and thus only, can the fair fame of our Commonwealth be preserved, and the danger which threatens the Republican party and the State be averted.

Pimples on the Face cured. Sulphur Bitters will cure the worst case of skin disease; from a common pimple on the face to that awful disease scrofula, it is the best medicine to use in all cases of such stubborn and deep-seated disease. Do not delay; use Sulphur Bitters and drive the humor from your blood.

For all Throat and Lung Diseases take Dr. James M. Solomon, Jr.'s, Cough Cure. It has cured thousands. All druggists, 50 cents per bottle.


TRADE MARK
O. & O. TEA
The Choicest Tea Ever Offered.
PERFECTLY PURE.

A MOST DELICIOUS BEVERAGE. TRY IT. You will never use any other. Quality never varies.

It is the HIGHEST GRADE LEMON, plucked from the best plants, and dried in the sun, pure and simple, from all adulterations or coloring matter. The cans bear the trade mark of the Co., and are hermetically sealed and warped, so full and so much more economical in use than the lower grades.

Oriental & Occidental Tea Co., Ltd., Head Office, 31, 33 and 35 Burling Slip, New York.

For sale by the best Grocers.

H. B. Coffin, C. O. Tucker & Co., G. P. Atkins Newton; E. Moulton, Newton Highlands; A. R. Pitts, Newton Upper Falls; W. O. Knapp & Co., Newton; F. W. Bratt, Newell, Grover, & Savage, C. Sturte & Sons, Newtonville; Alonso Whitney, West Newton; Frank A. Childs, Au burndale; Levelley Bros, Fletcher & Towne, Boston Branch Grocery, N. B. Hartford, Watertown.

NETTOWNSHIP SAVINGS BANK.

Bank Hours: From 9 a. m. to 12 m., and from 2 to 4 p. m.; on Saturdays from 9 a. m. to 12 m.

Office in the Newton National Bank.

GEORGE HYDE, President.

JOHN WARD, Vice President.

MISS SUSANNA M. DUNCKLE, Treasurer.

COMMITTEE OF INVESTMENT:

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THE NEWTON GRAPHIC

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TELEPHONE NO. 80.

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THE NEWTON TRANSCRIPT HAS BEEN CONSOLIDATED WITH THE GRAPHIC

THE CITY ELECTION.

The result of the city election can not fail to be satisfactory, even to the defeated candidates and their friends, for it shows that in Newton faithful and honest service is appreciated, and that the majority of the voters will sustain an official who does his duty. When the defeated candidates have served a term in office at some time in the future, they will appreciate this trait of Newton people, even if now it affords them but cold consolation.

Mayor Burr's re-election, in the face of such violent opposition, is a well deserved compliment to the fidelity and ability with which he has served the city the past year, and the list of his endorsers published last week shows that among his supporters are the best men of Newton. The list might have been largely extended, had there been time, but it was sufficient to show the character of his following.

We are still at a loss to account for the strong and well organized opposition which was as fully developed as though some club were back of it. The School Board episodes, and all the other alleged reasons, were certainly not sufficient to account for it, while the cry for economy was pure nonsense. At any rate the opposition had plenty of funds and no lack of workers, and whether it was their ambition for office, or their opposition to the Republican candidate, they managed their campaign with great skill.

On Election day, in Wards One and Seven, they had many teams and workers, while apparently nothing was done for Mayor Burr. The men who are always on hand to capture a caucus in Ward Seven for their candidate were not doing much, and that Mayor Burr did so well in those wards rather surprised his friends. In the other wards the contest was more even, and the influence of Alderman Chadwick, Tolman, Johnson, Petree and Harbach, and of the members of the lower board, was evident.

It is certainly creditable to the Citizen's committee, that the chairman placed a prominent advertisement in the Sunday Herald, disavowing for them all, responsibility for the scandalous stories put in circulation. We take our local politics hot in Newton, but we also like them decent. The campaign was long enough for such stories to re-act, however, and the fact that the opposition were not willing to grant Mayor Burr credit for anything, as the anonymous communications in last week's Journal showed, convinced many people that he must have made an active and energetic official to have stirred up such a fight. People began to ask whether they should take the testimony of men who had never been at City Hall, or of those who have served with him in the City Council and who knew whether he had been a faithful official or not. When this point was reached the opposition began to melt away, and if there had been another week, he would probably have reached as large a majority as last year.

The result was full of surprises. In Ward Five, where the Citizens expected great things, they were defeated, and they did not reach their expectations in Wards Two, Three or Four, as Mayor Burr's strongest friends live in those wards, and they are men in whom their fellow citizens have the utmost confidence. It was certainly one of the warmest elections since Newton became a city, and a man may well be proud of winning in such a fight. Any man can be elected when there is no opposition, but a man who can win in such a contest as last Tuesday must have the right stuff in him. It is creditable to the city, also, that when it finds a man who does his duty faithfully and fearlessly, it should recognize the fact by giving him the honor of a second term. Mayor Burr's friends have every reason to feel satisfied with the result.

MR. BARTON'S DEFEAT.

The immense vote against Mr. Barton shows that people do not forget so easily as candidates for office sometimes imagine. The voters who petitioned two years ago and had their petitions treated with contempt, and were told that the committee were running the schools and not the women and children, had good memories, or if they had not, Mr. Walton's two letters in last week's Journal, and what many people call his unjust insinuations and innuendoes, would have awakened the feeling in all its old force. Mr. Walton may take

some credit for the size of the vote against Mr. Barton, for his letters aroused great indignation. However, all that is passed now; Mr. Barton will on the first of January join the other retired members, and will have leisure to reflect on the evident truth that the people have a right to say who shall represent them on the school board, even if they have no right to petition or criticize the action of that august body. School committee men may be infallible and above criticism on all the other days of the year, but on election day they are just like other men and need votes just as badly.

It has been a very unfortunate affair for the Newton schools, but it all could have been easily avoided by less arrogance, a less evident determination to have their own way regardless of consequences, a disposition to credit the public with good intentions, a sincere desire for the good of the schools, and more ingenious methods—to use a polite phrase.

The people desire to have perfect confidence in the school board—to have men there in whose statements they can place perfect reliance, and to have frank and open methods generally prevail. They do not like statements which may be taken in two different ways, or which give only a part of the truth. When a statement is made they want to be able to believe it implicitly, and not have to investigate it before accepting it.

For this reason they have chosen Mr. Lawrence and Mr. Bell; they gave Mr. Putney a much reduced vote, and they have made changes in the board which no disinterested observer can help admitting are for the best interests of the schools. School committee men should be, like Caesar's wife, above suspicion—of trades, or concealments, or deals of any kind, and such a school board, we believe, Newton will have after January 1st, and its members will have the confidence and respect of the public. Mr. Lawrence is probably one of the best fitted men for the position ever on the board. In Mr. Bell the board gains one of the most capable business men in Newton and a man of liberal ideas and straightforward methods. Mr. Travis, as he himself said, will have a difficult task to fill the place of Rev. Dr. Shinn, but he is well fitted by education and ability, and will make a conscientious member.

Mr. Drew has already shown his fitness, during his short term of service. The changes will bring peace to the schools, and will dispose finally of the whole trouble, which is certainly a cause for congratulation.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Rev. Mr. Hornbrook was one of the few New England ministers who responded to the request of the National Civil Service Reform Association and made reform the topic of his Thanksgiving address to his people. The subject is of so much importance that we give the sermon in full on another page, and it is worth careful reading. The spoils system is considered in its moral aspects, and its effect in lowering the tone of our politics, making them not only unchristian but corrupt. There is no reason why the churches should not do missionary work in this matter, and show up the undeniable truth that it is just as immoral to bribe a man with an office as it is with a direct payment of money.

The American people need an enlightened conscience on this matter, and a sincere effort to stem the tide of corruption in politics, as well as in private life. Why should it not be considered just as disgraceful to make pledges, only for the purpose of breaking them, in political, as it is in business matters? Why is the man any better who is bribed to work for a candidate by the promise of a "fat office" than the man who takes a sum of money? The results are exactly similar. The agitation in favor of civil service reform began none too soon, judging from the stories of the crowds of office seekers that have swarmed in Washington ever since this administration came into power, and of the scandals which such an overpowering pressure for a division of the spoils have given rise to in the last dozen years.

Make merit the only test of appointments to office and we shall at once purify our whole political system; we relieve our congressmen and senators from the charge of being merely office-brokers, instead of statesmen, and the President would then have time to attend to the duties of his office, without being besieged at every turn by men who want a reward for their political services, in the shape of an office. In New York and New Jersey the ministers quite generally preached upon this topic, but in New England the matter was not so much discussed, perhaps because here the sentiment in favor of reform is so universal.

OUR CAMPAIGN EDITION.

Last week the edition of the GRAPHIC was the largest ever printed by a Newton paper, consisting of over 6,000 copies, one of which was placed in every house in Newton. The demand was so great that the supply at the news stores was exhausted early and also the reserve stock kept at the office. The GRAPHIC certainly seems to have had some influence in the campaign as all its candidates were elected. The advertisements of both parties on its first page attracted a good deal of attention, and Mr. Hibbard's picture made him known by sight throughout Newton. Nevertheless the formidable list of prominent citizens who endorsed Mayor Burr seems to have had more weight, judging from the election returns. The large number of letters in regard to the school question also seem to have been widely read. The expense of getting out such an edition was something, as the white paper used cost nearly \$75, to say nothing of the cost of printing, folding and distributing the ten pages which last week's issue con-

tinued. But city elections do not come every week, and we wanted every voter to have a chance to see the GRAPHIC.

THE ALDERMEN.

It is a rather remarkable fact that every alderman on the Republican ticket was elected, and it shows the excellence of the nominations. Mr. Coffin in Ward One has had experience and has time to attend to the duties; Mr. Fenno in Ward Two has been one of the most valuable members of the lower board; and the same is true of Mr. Bond, who met with undeserved opposition. Messrs. Johnson, Petree and Harbach had no opposition, as they have proved their fitness, and in these wards the voters are satisfied if they find one good man for alderman. In Ward Seven Mr. Hamblen ran ahead of his ticket in nearly every ward in the city, and his return to the board will add strength to that body.

THE QUINCY PATRIOT says of the speakership question: "Naturally, Mr. Barrett would be his own successor, but he made such a lamentable failure of it last year that about all the old members who are reelected seem to be desirous of finding a new man. But who it will be doth not yet appear." This seems to be the general sentiment of our exchanges, and of them who know anything about the last legislature. Next year there will probably be a close fight, and another legislature with the record of the last on, would make it needlessly difficult for the Republicans to win. Mr. Barrett ought to be defeated out of consideration for the welfare of his party.

THE DEATH of Councilman Wiswall in Ward Two is much regretted by all who know his faithful services in the city council, in the water board and in the board of health. It was, no doubt, due to his residence being on the line between Wards Two and Three, and not to any dissatisfaction or lack of appreciation of his ability and faithfulness. It will be difficult for a new man to fill his place, as his experience made him a very valuable member. Nevertheless, Ward Two will as usual have two excellent members in the lower branch, and Messrs. Churchill and Mead will keep up the high reputation always enjoyed by representatives from this ward. The trouble seems to be that Ward Two has too many good men.

THE NEWTON ASSOCIATED CHARITIES, which has just perfected its organization, has accomplished much good the past year, the best part of which can not be put on paper. Just before Thanksgiving one of the city clergymen remarked that he had never known such a widespread spirit of charity and helpfulness to prevail in Newton. The unfortunate were carefully looked after, and no one was allowed to suffer, if their wants by any means could be guessed. The organization is well started and is certain to do much good, not only in direct charity, but in encouraging those who are unfortunate to a new start in life.

IN DISCUSSING THE ELECTION IN THE SUBURBAN CITIES, THE BOSTON HERALD HAS THIS TO SAY ABOUT THE LOCAL PAPERS:

EACH OF THESE CITIES HAS MORE OR FEWER NEWSPAPERS, WHICH ARE AN IMPORTANT ADVANTAGE TO THE PEOPLE IN CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS AFFECTING THEIR RESPECTIVE INTERESTS. THEY TEND TO KEEP THE PEOPLE UNITED, AND THEY AFFORD VEHICLES FOR THE DISCUSSION OF LOCAL TOPICS WHICH COULD NOT FIND ANYTHING LIKE THE SAME SPACE IN THE LARGEST JOURNALS OF BOSTON. THESE MINOR CITY NEWSPAPERS OUGHT TO BE ENCOURAGED. PATRONAGE ALWAYS MAKES THEM BETTER, AND THEY OCCUPY A POSITION WHICH IT IS NOT POSSIBLE TO FILL TOO WELL.

THE BIT ABOUT "PECCARY OR OTHER OBLIGATIONS" IN AN ANONYMOUS LETTER IN OUR CONTEMPORARY WAS VERY UNKIND. THE "PECCARY" PART DID NOT TOUCH US, AS THE GRAPHIC'S OPINIONS ARE NOT FOR SALE, BUT THE "OTHER CONSIDERATIONS" MUST HAVE MEANT THAT WE ALWAYS REFUSE TO PRINT UNFAIR CRITISMS UNLESS THE WRITER IS WILLING TO SIGN HIS OWN NAME. WE DO NOT CARE TO TAKE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF A LETTER, WHEN THE WRITER HIMSELF IS UNWILLING TO DO SO.

ONE MAN REFUSED TO VOTE FOR MAYOR BURR BECAUSE THE STREET LAMPS WERE NOT KEPT LIGHTED ALL NIGHT, AND HIS ADMINISTRATION HAD BEEN TOO ECONOMICAL. HE IS A VERY LARGE TAXPAYER AND SAID HE WANTED THE MODERN CONVENiences AND DIDN'T CARE WHAT THEY COST, SO HE SHOULD VOTE THE CITIZEN'S TICKET. THE ECONOMY ISSUE RAISED BY THE OPPOSITION WAS COMPLETELY USED UP BEFORE THE CAMPAIGN WAS OVER.

IT WAS A REGULAR ELECTION DAY STORM, AND THIS NO DOUBT CUT DOWN THE VOTE SOMEWHAT, AND REDUCED MAYOR BURR'S MAJORITY. THE STAY-AT-HOMES ARE GENERALLY REPUBLICANS AND IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE TO PERSUADE SOME OF THEM TO MAKE AN EFFORT TO VOTE. THEY SCOFFED AT THE IDEA OF THERE BEING ANY DOUBT AS TO THE RESULT, AND WERE DOUBTLESS UNPLEASANTLY SURPRISED WHEN THEY SAW THE FIGURES.

ACCORDING TO THE ELECTION RETURNS, 6 WOMEN VOTED IN WARD ONE; 7 IN WARD TWO; 40 IN WARD THREE; NONE IN WARD FOUR; ONE IN WARD FIVE; 19 IN WARD SIX AND 29 IN WARD SEVEN. IT WAS VERY FUNNY TO SEE THE CAREFUL INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN THEM IN WARD THREE, AND THEN TO HAVE THE WARD GIVE MR. LAWRENCE 21 MAJORITY. THIS WAS CRUEL!

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE IS A VERY LONG AND NOT INTENSELY INTERESTING DOCUMENT, AND HE EVIDENTLY STANDS READY TO APPROVE WHATEVER HIS PARTY IN CONGRESS MAY DO ON ANY QUESTION. BUT THEN NO ONE EVER ACCUSED PRESIDENT HARRISON OF BEING A LEADER AND HIS CAUTION AND CONSERVATISM MADE HIM A SAFE PRESIDENT.

COUNCILMAN LUKE'S FRIENDS ARE TALKING OF SUPPORTING HIM FOR THE PRESIDENCY OF THE COMMON COUNCIL, AS COUNCILMAN WISWALL WILL NOT BE IN THE CONTEST.

NEWTON GAVE ABOUT THE USUAL MAJORITY FOR NO LICENSE, ONLY ONE PRECINCT, UP-UP FALLS, IN WARD FIVE, GIVING A MAJORITY FOR LICENSE. THIS MAY BE BECAUSE THE FEES AND EXPRESS CHARGES TO AND FROM BOSTON ARE HIGHER THERE THAN IN OTHER PARTS OF THE CITY.

THE BOSTON HERALD SAYS OF OUR SCHOOL COMMITTEE ELECTION: "THIS WEEK THERE HAS BEEN A SLIGHT BREEZE IN THE CITY OF NEWTON, WHICH THE HERALD HAS DISCUSSED. IT HAS BEEN DECIDED RIGHT, AND THE DECISION WAS GIVEN WITH EMPHASIS BY THE PEOPLE."

THE SPRINGFIELD REPUBLICAN HAS INTERVIEWED MEMBERS OF THE NEXT GENERAL COURT ON THE BIENNIAL QUESTION AND FINDS 62 IN FAVOR, AMONG WHOM IS REPRESENTATIVE GILMAN; NON-COMMITAL 13, INCLUDING REPRESENTATIVE RAMLETT, AND 20 AGAINST.

MRS. BARTON CARRIED ONE PRECINCT IN WARD FIVE AND ONE IN WARD TWO, ONE BY THREE AND ONE BY 18 VOTES, IN ALL OTHER WARDS AND PRECINCTS MR. LAWRENCE WAS AHEAD; TOTAL 619.

HIGH SCHOOL BOYS OF THREE YEARS AGO WERE ABLE TO VOTE LAST TUESDAY, AS MIGHT BE INFERRED FROM THE ELECTION RETURNS.

BENT & CO.'S CRACKERS ARE WITHOUT A RIVAL IN PURITY AND EXCELLENCE.

MARRIED.

BRADLEY-HARRIS—At Grace Church, Newton, Nov. 29, by Rev. Dr. George W. Shinn. John Bradley of Newark, N. J., and Mrs. Catharine Elizabeth Hare of Newton.

HART-BURNS—At West Newton, Nov. 26, by Rev. Fr. Barrett. Thomas Hart of Boston and Alice Burns, of the city.

MCGRAW-OBRIEN—At Newton, Dec. 1, by Rev. J. F. Gilfether. Edward McGrath and Catherine A. O'Brien.

DIED.

WETHERSTON—At the Cottage Hospital, Ella F. Wetherston, 31 years.

ALLEN—At Auburndale, Nov. 30, Nathaniel Glover Allen, 73 years, 10 months, 7 days.

PORTER—At Newton Centre, Nov. 30, Ernest Porter, 43 years, 3 months, 16 days.

COTTER—At Newton Upper Falls, Dec. 2, Mary Cotter, 54 years.

TRIPPI—At West Newton, Nov. 30, John A. Tripp, 29 years, 6 months, 21 days.

WILSON—At Newtonville, Dec. 5, Reuben Wilson Swift, 19 years, 1 month, 6 days.

BUNKER—At Auburndale, Dec. 2, Kate Loring Bunker, 19 years, 11 months, 8 days.

LLOYD—At Westboro, Dec. 2, Mary A. Lloyd of West Newton.

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NEWTONVILLE.

—Rev. John Worcester's lecture Sunday evening will be on "The Exodus."

—Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Tainter moved into their residence on Parsons street this week.

—Agnes Booth cigars for sale by the box at Payne's pharmacy. This brand is becoming very popular.

—The Newtonville literary and social club will give a drama in Tremont hall the second week in January.

—The rising generation must be fed. Buy the "Hub" nursing bottle. For John F. Payne, pharmacist.

—Hygeia, Lithia, Water, endorsed by eminent physicians, for gout, gravel, kidney, and bladder disorders. For sale at Payne's pharmacy.

—We shall place in our stock next Monday a fine display of Ricksecker's perfumes in beautiful cut glass bottles and elegant packages. Payne's pharmacy.

—Mr. and Mrs. Walter L. Chaloner have rented their furnished house on Lowell street to Dr. E. B. Hitchcock. They will reside in Chelsea during the winter.

—Mr. Fred A. Ober lectured in the Central Congregational church, Wednesday evening, on "Ancient Cities of America." The stereopticon illustrations were very fine.

—Efforts are being made to establish a Lodge of the United Order of Independent Odd Ladies in this ward. Mrs. E. C. Clark, Eddy street, will furnish information to all desiring to join.

—At the regular meeting of the Newton Co-operative Bank, held in the office of Messrs. J. C. Fuller & French, Tuesday evening, the sum of \$4,700 was sold, \$3000 15 cents premium; \$700 at 10 cents; \$100 at 5 cents.

—The date of one of the regular meetings of the Newtonville Woman's Guild coming in Christmas week, it has been thought best to postpone the next meeting until Dec. 17, thus making two intervals of three weeks each, instead of one of four weeks.

—First concert of Newton Highlands' Lyceum, Lincoln hall, Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock. Ladies Schubert quartet of Boston, assisted by Miss Charlotte White, cellist. Mr. Edmund T. Phelan, humorist, and Mr. H. P. Hyer, baritone. Tickets, 35 and 50 cents, at Waterhouse's and Noble's.

—It is suggested in consideration of the large number absent from the public schools on account of whooping cough, that our afternoon session be given for the benefit of the parents. It is to be hoped that they should lose many weeks of schooling when there are enough of them to fit a good sized school building.

—The next meeting of the High school league will be held Saturday evening, Dec. 14, in room 14, at the High school building. The subject for discussion is "Resolved, That it is the duty of citizens of the United States who desire the complete suppression of the evils of the liquor traffic, to support the Prohibition party in the State and nation."

—In the window of Mrs. William's drug store there is a beautiful copy on satin of Millais' celebrated painting "L'Angelus." The artist died in poverty and his great master piece was sold after his death to a wealthy American for \$1,200,000. The original painting is now on its way to this country and it will be hung in a private gallery instead of in the French Salon.

—Mr. R. W. Swift died Thursday at the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. Geo. F. Churchill, where he has been ill for some weeks. He was Cashier of the First National Bank, Vice-President of the Superintendent of the Methodist Centre Sunday School, and Provostington agent for a number of fire and life insurance companies. For 23 years he was Trustee of the Public Library and of the Centre Church. He was born in Provincetown 45 years ago. A widow and three children survive him.

—Mr. C. H. Tainter had the contract for placing a copy of the GRAPHIC in every house in Newton, last Saturday, and by means of several teams and his force of newsboys the work was mostly finished by noon. As there are some 3,500 houses in the city, scattered over one hundred or more miles of road, the undertaking was of some magnitude. Judging from the election returns Mr. Tainter did the work in fine shape, although he says he should not care to have such an extended territory for his daily papers.

—Mr. W. S. Lawrence has accepted a position in New York City, having severed his connection with Messrs. W. & B. Brooks of Boston. He will remove with his family from this city in a few days, having sold his house on Newtonville avenue. Last Friday evening, his friends of the Masonic orders, determined to give him a surprise, before exchanging the farewell greetings. A delegation of about fifty gentlemen unexpectedly dropped in upon him, largely his friends in Newtonville, a few blocks from Middle and Brickett. Capt. Higgins, of trust company, in behalf of those assembled, presented Mr. Lawrence with a handsome gold ring, and an elegant banquet lamp. Mr. Lawrence responded appropriately, expressing his appreciation of his Masonic brethren. The evening was then given up to social intercourse. Songs were given by Mr. D. C. Fitch and Mr. L. C. Carter. Mr. Barlow catered for the occasion.

—An interesting meeting of the Goddard Library Union will be in the parlors of the Universalist church, Tuesday evening. There was a good audience and an excellent program consisting of a piano solo, Miss Hope; baritone solo, Mr. John Johnson; soprano solo, Miss Boyden; essay, Mrs. Wellington; tenor solo, "Maid of Athens," Mr. Frank M. Tuttle of Boston; duet, "The Lost Ship," Messrs. Tuttle and Johnson. Mr. Tuttle has a fine tenor voice and received an encore. He responded, giving a very brilliant rendition of "Marguerite." The duet was pleasingly sung, and the voices blended well. One of the interesting features of the occasion was a debate on "Resolved, That the administration of social and commercial enterprises by the state would be preferable to the present system of individual and corporate control," based on Bellamy's "Looking Backward." The principal speakers were Mr. W. H. Mendell, J. C. Storer, G. W. Abbott and Rev. R. A. White. Resolutions were passed on death of Mr. Samuel Tilton, and it was voted to pledge \$500 toward church debt.

—The "Festival of Days" under the auspices of the Methodist society, in the church vestry this week, attracted many visitors and numerous patrons. It was a success and a handsome sum will be realized above expenses. The decorations and arrangement of the tables were favorably commented upon and gave evidence of artistic taste. Mr. Wells superintended the general arrangement and the ladies assisted in the decorations. The tables, representing the days of the week, were well supplied with appropriate goods, the necessities and luxuries of the home. The following ladies were in charge: Monday table, Mrs. M. E. Parker, Mrs. Wetherbee, Mrs. Savage, Mrs. Hunting; Tuesday table, Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Bridges, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Coleman; Wednesday table, Mrs. J. S. French, Mrs. Lodge, Mrs. Carter, Mrs. H. H. Herring; Thursday table, Mrs. G. S. Butterfield, and the young ladies of the society; Friday table, Mrs. J. E. Gilman, Mrs. Simpson, Mrs. E. H. Barton, Mrs. A. P. Curtis; Saturday table, Mrs. D. S. Simpson, Mrs. Maynard, Mrs. Paulson; doll table, Mrs. W. M. Rumery, assisted by her Sunday school class of 9 little girls aged 9 to 12 years—"the busy bees"—who had worked very hard in preparation for the fair, making the necessary clothing. The candy and flower tables were arranged in the centre of the room. The former, from which an excellent grade of the

"home made" article was dispensed, was in charge of Mrs. L. C. Carter, Mrs. C. H. Abbott and Mrs. Charles Eaton and the latter in charge of Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Powers and Miss Nellie Wells. Mrs. A. H. Soden, Mrs. Stowell, Mrs. Maynard and Mrs. W. H. Allen superintended the refreshment room.

The Communion, Its Nature and Value.

Rev. R. A. White of the Universalist church preached last Sunday morning upon the topic: "The Communion, its nature and value." He began by tracing the history of this religious rite, showing how it originated in the Jewish commemorative sacrifice, and its connection with the offering of every man to exercise all the prerogatives of citizens. Lastly he dwelt upon the importance of educating our children at the fireside in the moral principles of our government and constitution.

An alarm was rung in from box 334, last Saturday evening for a fire in the residence of Mr. C. E. Spaulding, corner of Shaw and Winthrop streets. It started in the pantry, off the kitchen, and its origin could not be satisfactorily traced. The fire was confined to the partition wall between the pantry and kitchen and was soon extinguished by the fire department, which arrived upon the scene promptly. The damage will amount to about \$25. The prompt response of the department prevented a serious fire, as the blaze was ascending towards the roof when the apparatus arrived.

—Mr. John Allen Tupper, who sustained fatal injuries in falling from the new cottage hospital building in Quincy, last week, died at his residence, Henshaw court, last Saturday. The deceased was a man of excellent character and to the states to which he had gone, was well known. His parents were reported to be dead. He was a member of Nonantum Colony. His father and his was the first death that has occurred since the organization of the lodge. The funeral took place from the residence of the deceased, Tuesday; and was quite largely attended, a delegation of members of Nonantum Colony being among others present. The lodge sent a very pretty and appropriate floral piece. The remains were taken to his home in Nova Scotia for interment.

—The point in the sermon most emphasized was, that the general characteristic and value of the Communion service as administered in the Universalist church is as a commemorative rite. This do you remember me. The Christian faith rests upon an historic person. The sharpest assaults of criticism leave untouched the great historic fact that the being Christ actually lived, suffered, and died for the convictions he held, and the truths he exemplified. The church therefore perpetuates this Communion rite in grateful remembrance of its sublime founder. In this we find it lies in line with the deep and abiding sense of man's duty to commemorate in some way and form its heroes and benefactors. The speaker referred to the unveiling of the statue of Bruno at Rome, the recent gathering of the admirers of Wendell Phillips, our national commemorative days, and the strewing of flowers upon the graves of the heroic dead, as instances of this universal impulse to perpetuate the memory of the great. In this, too, lies some deep meaning and value in this religious rite the speaker insisted is not at all impaired by the many distortions to which it has been subjected by doctrinal speculations. The point in the sermon most emphasized was, that the general characteristic and value of the Communion service as administered in the Universalist church is as a commemorative rite. This do you remember me. The Christian faith

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PURITY IN POLITICS.

The Relative Moral Tendency of a Civil Service Based upon Merit and of one Based on Patronage.

A THANKSGIVING SERMON BY REV. MR. HORNBROOK.

Is. 1, 26.—"I will restore thy judges as at the first, and thy counsellors as at the beginning, afterward thou shalt be called the city of righteousness, the faithful city."

Modern Christianity, it seems to me, has often suffered, and even now suffers from a mistaken conception of its mission and place in the world. It lays too exclusive a stress upon the individual. To bring him under religious influence, and into the religious life often seems to be not only the supreme, but the sole aim of the church. This grows in part out of the conviction that until the units of society are saved, it is of little use to try to do anything for the general well being of communities, states, or nations.

But such a view of the matter is partial and incomplete. It would be true if man were an unrelated unit—or if he were not dependent on the social environment to help him. But no thinking person believes this. Every one who has worked for the salvation of man in countries where the whole social and intellectual and moral life of the community was low and poor and perverse, has seen in that an obstacle to full success. He learns by experience there, what is true, only in a less degree, at home, that no man can become all that he might be until the character of the life about him aids him.

Man's possibilities can not be realized alone. He needs the help which comes from the consciousness that he is supported in his noblest aims and highest aspirations by the collective moral life. He needs the help that comes in the manifestations of the mind and heart of the community, in the laws which express its purposes and in the institutions which embody its character. According to the nature of all these will he rise higher or fall lower than of himself he would or could have done. All forms of life must be redeemed from evil before any one can find a complete redemption from his own. And the work of the church is incomplete and inadequate when it concerns itself, exclusively, with the individual and forgets to work for all those social and political conditions, which have so much to do with the formation of character. Isaiah had no conception of salvation save that which came thro the salvation of the state. When the city is faithful and righteous the character of individuals will be as a natural consequence raised to the same height.

At first sight, it might be thought there was nothing more apart from the moral life of the nation, nothing with which the church might concern itself less, than the way in which our civil service officials are appointed. It seems a mere matter of routine, in which no moral tendency is evident.

"What difference does it make?" it is said, "so long as good men appoint these officials—how they appoint them, and why need we care, so long as the appointments made are on the whole as good as they are?" But inquiries of this kind indicate a misunderstanding of the way in which evil conditions rise and flourish. It is a mistake to suppose that men, who are personally good, can do no harm. Under the influence of a fixed set of opinions a good man may do more harm than a bad one. His confidence in the goodness of his intentions may blind him to the latent evil in the opinions which he maintains.

George III. was the best man, as an individual, who ever sat on the throne of England, yet no king ever exerted such a degrading and corrupting influence upon English politics. He was so sure that his way was right that it never seemed to occur to him that any method he thought good for its attainment could be wrong. The best and wisest of men may be hindered or helped by the system under which they are compelled to act. The system adopted may be either so bad that it will render the efforts of a good man almost fruitless, or it may be so well devised that the worst man may be forced in spite of himself to do in the main what is right. Systems are more powerful than men, and when they are once established, do more for the weal or woe of the nation than any individual, however great or good.

It is fitting, therefore, for us to inquire today, in regard to the relative moral tendency of a civil service based upon patronage and of one based upon merit. In making this comparison it is necessary to suppose that only harm can come from the one, and only benefit from the other. There is no system of administration so bad that some good may not be accomplished under it, and none so good that it can prevent all possible evil.

The whole matter resolves itself into this: admitting that both are equally practicable—since both systems have been and are practiced, which one is likely to have the better influence upon the moral tone of the nation? Under the system of patronage which now largely prevails, appointments to the civil service are made by the party in power in the state or nation. In theory, these appointments are in the hands of the chief executive—in practice, they are at the disposal of the leaders of the party in power, and often of the leaders of a smaller but more active portion of that party. Under a system of merit the places are open to those who have shown general capacity and some fitness, for the place they wish to occupy—while promotion to still higher positions is made to depend upon the faithfulness and efficiency shown in the lower ones. Merit so far as it can be ascertained in the particular case is the only condition of appointment to and continuance in office.

Now what is the relative moral effect of these two systems,—first, upon those who make the appointment? Under the patronage system, those whose political position renders them influential are subjected to the constant appeal of the office seeker. They desire to please their friends and their friends want offices. The result is that their public service is

often reduced to the task of obtaining all the places they can for their friends or adherents. Anxiety about the distribution of the offices is only too apt to divert them from other and more important matters. Whatever energy of mind they have is frittered away in labors of this kind. At first many of them are annoyed and vexed at being expected to perform such trivial duties. But what men do, they are apt at last to consider important, and so the man who begins with attending to these trivial duties because he must, is apt to end by exaggerating their importance. Everything seems to depend upon them, and everything is viewed with relation to the possible effect that it may have upon them. Goldsmith says of Edmund Burke: "To the young up what was meant for mankind; to the young with all learning, yet straining his eyes to see what that was."

To the young Tommy Townshend to lend him his vote." What more pitiful spectacle can there be than that of men with intellects capable of dealing with great questions, and whose undivided attention to the interests of the country might be of priceless value, using up the larger part of their time and force, in securing for their friends their due portion of provender from the public crib! Do you say there is nothing immoral in this? Nothing, it may be granted, directly or intentionally wrong, but when a man who might compass great good for his country by the use of the powers that have been given him, is prevented from using them—harm so far is done. To lessen a man's moral value in the service of the state is almost a crime. But a more direct moral effect is made possible in the fact, that in determining the character of these appointments men are always tempted to act from motives of expediency rather than of right. The best man, so far as the particular place is concerned, is not always the one best adapted to advance the political interests of the one who makes the appointment, while he who can help him most may be the one least fitted in intellect and character for the place. It is creditable to human nature that, perhaps, in most cases the temptation is overcome—but it must always be overcome. Always the danger remains that men will sacrifice the best interests of the community to their political ambitions. Every time a man yields under the stress of what is often a most terrible solicitation, he diminishes his moral force. To act from a lower motive when action from a higher one was possible is a sure preparation for a time in which the higher motives can no longer make any impression. And nothing can be said of a man worse than that.

There are still more definite tendencies to wrong due to this system of patronage. A man is elected to office, or he is influential and has political aspirations. He wants friends—and he believes that the best way to make friends is to get them offices. At the same time he knows that many of those whose support he desires are not fit for the places to which they aspire. He is too much of a man to be willing to sacrifice the public good even to his own advancement. Still, he wishes the good will of the "workers" and they persistently press their suit. He would do nothing, but they want him to do something. Vague promises, and general expressions of good will are good, but not good enough for them, and perhaps they remind him that "fine words butter no parsnips." Why will he not write a letter for them, expressing his earnest wish to have them appointed to this or that position? To refuse to do so is to lose his adherent, and so he writes. You might think from the letter that the republic would not be safe until the one in whose behalf it was written was employed to give it his aid. That is bad enough, but worse follows. After the man has written his letter he goes to those to whom he has sent it and tells them it means nothing at all. A system which fosters a course of lying and deceit like this is not calculated to make us a truthful nation. It is true that these practices might and do happen in affairs outside politics, but that only makes it all the more important that the state should not encourage them.

And there is a worse moral condition which this system of patronage tends to develop. It makes men feel that the offices belong to their party, their part of the party, even to themselves, and that they are the means by which their political debts are to be paid, and their political influence secured. Instead of these places being deemed as for the good of the country, they are regarded as for the good of the "boss." This brings about a state of things in which the promise of office for political work is regarded as a legitimate act. But what right has any man, or any set of men to subordinate the public welfare to their personal gain? To do so is of the essence of sin. What right have they to offer an office for political adherence. I must confess that I see little difference between those who bribe men with money and those who bribe men with offices, or the promise of them. And that good men think that it is wrong to do the one, and right to do the other, but shows how this system of patronage in which most of us have always lived, has done to pervert the moral judgments of those who really intend the good of the state.

Now while all these tendencies would not be made impossible by any system, however well devised, based upon merit, it would at least not aggravate them. It would enable men in office to look at public measures, instead of a host of great principles, instead of in the obscurer of petty details. If a man had a capacity for a large view of affairs he would be prompted to use it, without being told by the thought that in so doing he was losing his influence, and if a man was small to begin with he would not be made smaller by being allowed to imagine that he was doing important work, because he was busy in padding offices.

Under a system based upon merit, the church ought to concern itself with the salvation of men and women. So it ought. But we must never forget that theological discussions and lectures upon moral abstractions are not the only means of moral influence. Our natures are influenced more than we imagine by the forms of art, by the practices of business, by the tone of political discussion, by the methods of government, and by the character of those who are most prominent in its administration. Every action of government is a moral object lesson, and exerts an influence upon the formation of a people's character, as potent and often more pervasive than that of the pulpit or the press. All forms of human activity are teachers either of righteousness or unrighteousness, and that church has only fulfilled its mission in part, which thinks it must stand aloof from all these, as if they were nothing to it, or which fails to exert its influence to bring them into correspondence and alliance with those ideals of right, with which it seeks to inspire those who worship at its shrine.

It will not have accomplished the purpose for which it was put in the world until it has done its part in creating a public opinion, which shall bring in a

state of things like that which rose before the vision of the ancient prophet. "I will restore thy judges as at the first, and thy counsellors as at the beginning, afterwards thou shalt be called the city of righteousness, the faithful city."

But I think greatest difference in the moral influence of these two systems is to be found in the character of the men which each tends to bring into public life, and into the civil service of the nation. The character of a nation is judged by its representatives, and its ideals by those whom it delights to honor. If inferior types of men only enter into public life, or care to take positions in the civil service, then these results eventually ensue: Either public life is regarded with dislike and contempt by the best men, or else the nation is taught to honor position as more than character. It will be of little use for parents to instruct their children in reverence for the dignity of the state, when no real worth appears in those who are its visible agents, and it will be hard work to make them believe that character and ability are cherished when the action of the community indicates that it cares nothing about them, compared with the arts of manipulating votes, and success in dealing with the small details of politics.

There is nothing which is tending to keep the ablest and best men out of the service and apart from the politics of their county, than the feeling which prevails, and which every day grows stronger, that the public service is no place for a man who wishes, aside from the performance of his public duties, to think and act for himself. The soul of true man revolts from the thought of dictation from without. He is willing to be the servant of the public, but not the hireling of a party, or of the man who happens to rule in the party.

Under a system of patronage he may be free, but often it is only too true that the possession of the office is purchased by the sacrifice of the man. Even when this is not so, there remains the fact that there is no certainty of tenure. In a moment, without any reason save that somebody wants the place, he is discharged as if his services were of no value, and made no difference to those in control. And when he has used all the energies of his life in serving his native land, he is turned out without any provision for his old age and without a word of commendation for his faithful toil. We pension the man who carried a musket for three months, but we have nothing but neglect for the man who has served it with sacrifices just as great for thirty years. And the reason is that we do not regard office as a service to the nation, but as a reward of party service. We need not be surprised that our best young men do not care for the public service. The pay is small, the tenure insecure, the terms often humiliating, and the honor nothing, because the cause of the appointment is not so much merit as caprice or the petty exigencies of party.

Any system which hinders the best life of the nation from desiring the public service, but which at the same time encourages the true servants, or those who like Micawber are always waiting for something to turn up, or those who are willing to do the dirty work, lowers the moral tone of the nation's life. In its public capacity the state is made to implicitly teach that faithfulness and integrity are of no consequence. If that is moral then the devil is a saint.

One of the alarming tendencies of our times is the large number of men who will have nothing to do with political life. This is partly owing to absorption in other affairs, partly to a despicable spirit of indifference to action in anything, but the root of it in the earnest men of the highest type is aversion to the consideration of the expediency of putting this man in or that man out. I believe there are thousands of young men able, cultivated, and upright, who would be only too glad to devote themselves to political life, if it were one which called forth effort for the great purposes which are always included in political action.

Any system which lessens the possibility of the appearance of such men in public affairs is a source of moral wrong, for to keep the best elements out of sight is to lessen the moral power of the nation. A system of appointments made upon the knowledge of merit, so far as it is possible to ascertain it, would tend toward making public position in itself a badge of honor; it would make the best among us glad and proud to serve their country in whatever position they were best fitted to serve it; it would prompt them to devote all that was best in them to the best interests of the nation. And in political life it would bring to the front a class of men who would give a newer and different tone to our political discussions. The conflict of parties would become more and more the conflict of great principles, not what they so often now are—mere contests between those who have and those who want the offices. Our political campaigns would be more educational and less inflammatory; opportunity will be given for the moral aspect of great questions to make itself felt and recognized. The men developed by political careers would be those who were contending for what they actually believed, rather than for what they think they may say in order that their friends might not be sacrificed to the vengeance of the other side. With any system of appointments, there would still be evils in the public life. We do not suppose that the best system of civil service would cure them all. But I do believe that the effect of a system based upon merit would not be to increase any of the evils which flow out of the system of patronage, and that it would call forth those latent elements in the nation's life, which would make it easier for men to do right, and for parties to work for the larger purposes.

People sometimes say that the church ought to concern itself with the salvation of men and women. So it ought. But we must never forget that theological discussions and lectures upon moral abstractions are not the only means of moral influence. Our natures are influenced more than we imagine by the forms of art, by the practices of business, by the tone of political discussion, by the methods of government, and by the character of those who are most prominent in its administration. Every action of government is a moral object lesson, and exerts an influence upon the formation of a people's character, as potent and often more pervasive than that of the pulpit or the press.

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Johannes Baptist Deutsch.

The Tarrytown Argus gives the following sketch of the late Johannes Baptist Deutsch, father of Mr. James White of Newton Centre, who lived here for several years:

The long life journey, which began eighty-two years ago in the old city of Cologne on the Rhine, and almost under the shadow of its great cathedral, had come to an end, and it seemed fitting that the last rites of religion should be performed over his unconscious dust in the Old Dutch Church of Sleepy Hollow on the Hudson, in which he had publicly assumed the vows of Christian discipline many years ago. Mr. Deutsch came to America when he was but twenty years old, and possessing both by nature and early training a remarkable ability in landscape gardening, he soon established for himself a reputation that brought his talents into large demand. After his Irving had purchased Sunnyside, he brought him up from the city to direct and oversee the laying out of his grounds. Mr. Henry Sheldon, proprietor of what is now "Baron Court," sought him for a similar service, and so, later on, did the lamented Anson G. Phelps, whose beautiful place is still occupied by his widow. Mr. Deutsch had a genius for the profession he loved so well.

It was during his residence here, in the vicinity of Tarrytown, that he connected himself by a public profession with the Old Dutch Church of Sleepy Hollow, though in what year precisely there are no records at hand just now to show. He was a man of strong religious feeling, and of great gentleness and refined purity of character, and, living the life he did, it is not strange that he should have been chosen an officer in the First Reformed Church. He retained his connection with that church, and faithfully discharged the duties of his position for a number of years. The late Rev. A. T. Stewart, D. D., at length removed to Sing Sing, then to Linden, New Jersey, and finally to Newton Centre, Mass., about eight miles out of Boston.

The Reorganization.

Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company.

Boston, Nov. 23, 1889.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The stockholders of the Company have provided for the necessary funds to meet the requirements of the Company, subject to the terms of circular No. 63, and

Whereas, The holders of a majority of all the outstanding bonds of the Atchison System, both in Europe and the United States, have assented to the Plan of Re-organization, dated October 15, 1889, and that after so long a time bonds will only be received under such equitable conditions as the Board of Directors may establish.

By order of the Board of Directors, GEORGE C. MAGOUN, Chairman.

Mad Dogs and Burglars.

To the Editor of the Graphic:

Our city fathers have distinguished themselves by passing an order for the muzzling and confining of all dogs in Ward 4 for thirty days. The dogs about whom there was anxiety have just been sent home from Boston, pronounced to be free from rabies. It is the only remedy discovered that will kill the Germs or Microbes which, according to the unanimous opinion of all scientists, are the cause of every disease. In effecting this, Radam's Microbe Killer strikes at the cause of the disease and prevents further decay of the life tissues to kill the Microbes. As a blood purifier it has no equal. At once it attacks the disease in its action, the only remedy ever known. It is unguent, and it positively cures all blood contagions, such as Cancer, Tumor, Melancholia, Catarrh, Bronchitis, and every Rheumatic disease. As a blood purifier it has no equal. In effecting this, Radam's Microbe Killer strikes at the cause of the disease and prevents further decay of the life tissues to kill the Microbes. 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A Course of Lectures or \$1.75.

A notable gathering of the world's leaders comes before the readers of The Youth's Companion during the year 1890. It is like a great lecture course of 52 weeks with over 100 lecturers, each a famous authority for some Art, Literature, Statecraft, Science or Education. And these lectures cost only 3 1/2 cents each, on the basis of a year's subscription, or 52 numbers for only \$1.75.

Is it not worth 3 1/2 cents to have Gladstone address you for half an hour? Or to listen for an equal time to Tyndall on the wonders of Nature? And it is just such great men, following each other in rapid succession each week, and discussing every instructive and entertaining topic of the day, who speak to you through the medium of their paper and your paper—The Youth's Companion.

430,000 families attend this great lecture course. You can attend it by reading The Youth's Companion each week. It will be sent you regularly until January 1, 1891, at a cost of only \$1.75. Send for Illustrated Prospectus of the entire series to The Youth's Companion, Boston Mass.

The Holiday Overland.

The Overland Monthly for December presents quite a holiday appearance. The opening article is a description of a recent visit to Ventura County, written by Ninetta Eames. Mrs. Eames describes this section of the State in her usual charming manner, bright anecdotes and reminiscence being interspersed with valuable information regarding the resources of the country. The illustrations are numerous, and are distinctly successful specimens of photogravure art. In fiction the number presents four stories. The last installment of Leonard Kip's "Tale of the Incredible" brings the story to a conclusion that is apparently satisfactory to Paul, however much the reader may have desired a different termination. "Growing up with Dakota" is an amusing sketch of life in the new State, and "The Tale of a Joke," and "Spectres on the Overland Trail," are short and good. Mr. O'Meara presents "A Chapter of California History," setting forth some hitherto unpublished information regarding the circumstances under which Samuel Brannan came to California. "Poverty and Charities in San Francisco" continues M. W. Shinn's interesting study of that subject. The poetry of the number is good, and there is a full installment of book reviews.

Littell's Living Age.

Littell's Living Age for 1890. For more than forty-five years Littell's Living Age has been published with uninterrupted success, and has enabled its readers at small expense to keep pace with the literary progress of the age. Frequent in issue and unequalled in amount of matter, it furnishes the only satisfactorily fresh and complete compilation of the best literature of the day—a literature which continues to grow in extent and importance, and embraces the productions of the most eminent writers in all branches of literary and scientific work. The magazine is therefore invaluable to the American reader who wishes to keep in the intellectual life of the time. Its prospectus for 1890 is commendable to the attention of all who are selecting their reading-matter for the new year. Reduced clubbing-rates with other periodicals are given, and to new subscribers remitting now for the year 1890 the intervening numbers are sent gratis. Littell & Co., Boston, are the publishers.

Our Little Ones.

Our Little Ones and The Nursery enter upon a new volume with the November number. The Nursery is the veteran of Magazines for youngest readers, and those who read its earlier issues in childhood are now active members of society, speaking in the warmest terms of their former favorite, and taking it for their own children. Our Little Ones is ten years old, and its million readers are still its strongest friends. The United Magazines have won a success never before achieved by any similar publication, and to-day Our Little Ones and The Nursery stands alone, not only in this country, but in the world as a marvel of fitness for little readers. Its illustrations are always new and fresh, drawn by the best artists, and engraved for each number, under the supervision of Mr. George T. Andrew, the sponsor for so many artistic works on the counters of the booksellers. It is very carefully edited by a well-known author. It is largely used in schools and kindergartens, and is an educator of the highest character in both family and school, not only of the mind, but also of the taste of its little readers. Published monthly by the Russell Publishing Co., Boston, at \$1.50 a year. A trial subscription of three months for 25 cents.

That Christmas Money.

In the next few weeks people will seek Christmas money from all others, and themselves. And very many will count their pennies to see if they will go around. And some will realize for the countless things offered for sale, "that money talks." Yes, and many a poor tired clerk will wish that they too could talk—back. To give unselfishly without thought of return is the true Christmas spirit; but how many times, oh human nature, will the thought occur this month? "Now if I make so and so a gift next year," "The following Christmas, a present comes hard among certain classes, who do not always have plenty of ready money; among farmers and people near towns, who keep poultry, the egg supply is a great source of Christmas money, because prices are always very high at this season. If the old hens will only shell out the eggs now, thinks many a mother, I can soon get back all the money taken for Christmas gifts, and then, if I can't get it back, it is this. E. A. Hubbard of Hatfield, Mass., says, "about one year ago I sent \$5.00 for six cans of Sheridan's Condition Powder to make hens lay and in January my 28 hens laid 29 dozen eggs. I have sent \$5.00 this year for six more cans and the Farm-Poultry monthly." Certainly that Christmas money came back in short order. Mrs. Warren Delano, Hampden, Me., sent recently to the editor of this paper \$100 for Farm-Poultry two years, and six large cans of Sheridan's Powder. It is the very thing needed. Last winter my hens did so poorly I almost lost heart, but this year 50 hens have cleared me \$125.00. "All for a little courage and Sheridan's Powder, her hens paid her more than double the average usually allowed per hen, so that her Christmas money returned manifold. Husband and wife to the tune is silent; Mrs. Warren writes to the Christmas paper, "I have got it back, this is E. A. Hubbard of Hatfield, Mass., who sent \$5.00 for Farm-Poultry two years, and six large cans of Sheridan's Powder. 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NEWTON CENTRE.

The Wardwell estate has been leased by Dr. Harris.

Christmas present to Dr. and Mrs. Bodie—a boy.

Mr. Henry Warren of Station street is in Chicago on business.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Clapp are at Hotel Petham for the winter.

Miss Fannie Capron is spending a few weeks in Washington, D. C.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. R. Frost have returned from a visit to Madison, N. H.

Mrs. Wm. Plow of Montreal is spending a few weeks with Mrs. Thomas Woodman.

Rev. H. L. Wheeler has been elected a member of the American Folk-Lore Society.

Read Henry S. Williams' new adv. for Christmas goods under "Newton Centre Directory."

Mr. Wm. E. Darrell, who has passed the summer at Madison, N. H., has returned in improved health.

Dr. and Mrs. Butler and Miss Cleminta Butler returned on Monday from their visit to Providence.

Works for the police—A good deal of shooting of birds, squirrels and bottles in the Oak Hill woods, Sundays.

Miss Lydia Barnard, daughter of Geo. Barnard, formerly an Oak Hill resident, is visiting Mr. Chaffee for a few weeks.

The N. C. S. Club served an oyster supper Monday evening, and a hot stew was served to John Nichols, the gate tender.

Rev. H. L. Wheeler has gone to Buffalo, N. Y., where he has been invited to fill the pulpit of the Unitarian Church there for two Sundays.

Newton Veteran Fire Association meet tonight in Quinobequin Hall, Upper Falls, at 8 p. m., to consider the adoption of constitution and by-laws.

The Neighbor's Club met on Monday evening with Neighbor Albert of Centre street. Arthur C. Walworth read a paper about the Boston Latin school. A general discussion followed.

There was great but unsuccessful hunt during the night of the election for Commlimus Richardson, but he spent the evening at home as usual and heard of his re-election on Wednesday.

Geo. P. King of the Highlands has put a choice stock of Christmas cards and fancy articles in the post office block, and will fit up a neat store there. Miss Robinson, formerly with Mr. H. S. Williams is in charge.

The Young Men's Association of Newton Centre passed a social evening with refreshments at their club rooms, Iron Hall building, last Monday. The membership is increasing. A benefit for the association is talked of.

A large number of prominent citizens called at Mayor Burr's residence at Chestnut Hill, Tuesday evening, to extend their congratulations upon the result of the election. All sections of the city were represented.

Councilman Richardson's re-election gives great satisfaction. He has made a very faithful and efficient member of the City Council, and it is convenient to have a member so handy to the station and in the centre of the ward.

The list of advertised letters for this week is as follows: Mrs. Catherine Desmond, Miss Dora Durney, Miss Maggie Jeunesse, Mr. Heilvick Liedske, Mr. J. D. McLean, Miss Libbie Sutherland, Mr. Chas. Watts, Miss E. M. Welch.

First concert of Newton Highlands' lyceum, Lincoln hall, Thursday, Dec. 12th, at 8 p. m. Ladies' Schubert Quartet of Boston, assisted by Miss Charlotte White, cellist, Mr. Edmund T. Phelan, humorist. Tickets 35 and 50 cents, at Waterhouse's and Noble's.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Forbes, who have been in Kansas city for the past five or six years have returned home, owing to poor health, and will make their home here at present. Mr. and Mrs. Forbes are receiving a hearty welcome from their numerous friends who hope to induce them to remain in Newton.

Miss Anna R. Bassett's exhibition of decorated china, on Friday and Saturday, was in every way successful and complimentary to her. Her studio was crowded with friends who testified their appreciation of her artistic skill and taste. The expressman was engaged in printing posters on the side walks for some enterprising politician, and posting one in front of the residence of Col. Haskell, drove on, without noticing the action of his dog. The latter was found by several passers by, sitting calmly on the poster waiting for orders from his master. Ineffectual efforts were made to oust him, the idea getting current that he had mad. Finally his master was informed and went for him. The dog sat there from 6 o'clock until 9, and was glad to be relieved.

The death of Mr. Porter was a great loss to the community and especially to the First church, of which he was an honored member. He had the unqualified confidence and respect of all who knew him. Everybody regrets sincerely that in his shattered health, occasioned by business reverses, his mind should have become disordered, and that his useful life should have come to such an untimely end. The family have the warmest sympathy of the entire community in their great sorrow.

A dog owned by one of the local expressmen took upon himself to guard a piece of what he evidently supposed was property of his employer. The expressman was engaged in printing posters on the side walks for some enterprising politician, and posting one in front of the residence of Col. Haskell, drove on, without noticing the action of his dog. The latter was found by several passers by, sitting calmly on the poster waiting for orders from his master. Ineffectual efforts were made to oust him, the idea getting current that he had mad. Finally his master was informed and went for him. The dog sat there from 6 o'clock until 9, and was glad to be relieved.

The amateur theatricals given by The Knights of Pythias, on Wednesday evening, were very well given and much enjoyed by the audience. The stage settings were pretty and effective, showing much care in their arrangement. As usual Mr. W. B. Peters was business manager and Mr. F. F. Cutler stage manager. After the overture, "Bridal Rose" by Lavallee, the comedy called "The Cool Collegians" was given with the cast of Miss Anna R. Bassett, Mr. Cutler, Fred L. Parks, W. B. Peters, Mrs. Huntington, Miss Crane, Fannie Morrison, Mrs. Prentiss, Mollie Wainwright, Miss Shinn, Miss Day; Higgins, A. C. Ferry. This little comedy went off brightly, causing much laughter at its situations and winning hearty applause at its close. The parts were well taken even to Kate and Muggins. Mexican dances, (a) Roses and (b) Spanish Dances, were much enjoyed by the audience as the first. The second showed that much care and time had been given to their preparation and all entered well into the spirit of the play. The entertainment was given in aid of the boys' playground.

NEWTON HIGHLANDS.

Mrs. Tyler is visiting at Concord, N. H., for a few weeks.

Mrs. L. F. Mason, who has been quite ill for several weeks, is slowly improving.

The room lately used for the post office has been taken by two ladies who will soon establish a circulating library.

Mrs. C. Peter Clark and her son Lancaster have returned from a visit of two or three weeks with friends in Chicago.

We hear that Mrs. Cobb has sold her fine large house just completed, on the corner of Chester street and Hillside avenue.

The Rev. Henry E. Cunningham of Boston will conduct the services at St. Paul's church on Sunday, Dec. 8th and 15th.

Miss E. A. Wight has taken the remaining store in Bowen's building, near the depot, where she will carry on the dress making business.

Mr. E. Prendergast will soon, with his family, remove to California, where he will pursue his profession of civil engineer. He has erected his estate for sale.

Mr. Otis E. Bowen, in Bowen's building, is the reporter for the Builders' News in this vicinity, which inserts notices of houses being built free of charge.

The Chautauquans will hold their next meeting with Miss Webster. The Monday Club will meet with Mrs. Cobb, and the "Roundabout" with Mr. Simpson.

Advertised letters:—J. W. Brown, 5, Kate C. Cannon, Mary Clifford, J. W. Grummon, H. H. Hunt, Fannie M. McGee, Linda E. Nickelson, Julia O'Donnell, Ellen O'Sullivan, Fannie Skinner, Fred Stewart, M. E. York.

Mr. Frank Emery has taken a lease of the Norton estate for one year.

Mrs. J. C. Card arrived home from a 12 weeks vacation in Maine, last Monday

Messrs. Jaquith and Chapman are occupying the Fairbanks Estate at Rice's crossing.

The case of John C. Peterson charged with larceny of a carriage, will come up next week for trial.

The city will have the work on the Washington street hill completed at the end of the present week.

More than general interest was taken in the city election among citizens here last Tuesday, than for some time past.

Thanksgiving services at St. Mary's were omitted last Thursday on account of the illness of the pastor, Rev. W. G. Wells.

The spinning, knitting and finishing departments of the Dudley Mills, will work over time evenings, for the next two weeks.

Mr. William Sandberg disposed of his St. Bernard dogs, seven in number, to Mr. Human of Natick. The price paid being \$100.

Mr. Chas. Rice, Jr., left for New York early Thursday, where he has secured a position as travelling salesman for a large dry goods house.

The Rice Paper Co., are to start up their lower mill about Dec. 15th. The stock house opposite the depot property of Mrs. Chas. Rice is being removed.

Twenty members of the Order of Aegis from this village were present at the meeting at Tremont Hall, Newtonville, Wednesday evening for the election of officers.

While the work of repairing Washington street was going on the past five weeks, six of the red lanterns have been taken, and in each case the red globes were left behind.

The fair now being held at St. John's church will be concluded this week, numerous articles are being called off evenings this week, including many that are costly and useful.

Mr. Chas. Hale has ten teams and a force of men at work taking off the loan and breaking ground for the road, which is to be known as Waban avenue leading off Beacon street. The work will be pushed as rapidly as possible this winter as the contract is a big one, and specification call for its completion at an early date.

Cobb Hersey & Co. call attention to their fine stock of groceries and pure candies in every column.

Bent & Co. make water, butter, soda, wine and milk crackers.

NONANTUM

The stores in this village are putting on their holiday attire.

A fair is to be held on Wednesday evening next by the ladies of the North church.

Business is brightening up at the Nonantum Worsted Mills, the demand for their celebrated yarn is on the increase.

Mr. Reuben Forknoll has been returned as councilman for Ward One the second year, which fact this village is to be congratulated upon.

A large delegation of people from this

was tree either the night before or Christmas evening, but the committee are inclined toward an entertainment and perhaps, a supper, and with other new attractions to make the occasion more interesting and enjoyable this year.

Mr. Willard Marcy has gone to Washington, in the interest of the stockholders of the old Newtonville bank. Going thus early in the session he hopes to have the matter presented among the first bills before the present Congress. He will spare no pains to secure the favorable action of the legislators on this subject this winter. Ex-Gov. Gaston and Judge Bishop will go on later in the session in advocacy of the cause.

The fair by the Ladies Benevolent Society, aided by Mrs. Abbott, was held last Monday evening, and was a marked success. Prospect Hall was tastefully arranged, containing tables of useful and fancy articles, a flower table, which was very pretty, a table of home made candies, and fishing ponds in which the boys took great delight; all or nearly all the articles being contributed by friends. An entertainment of shadow pantomimes, selections by the girls orchestra, and some duett by two girls, school girls, made the spare moments pass the more pleasantly to the many who attended. The supper was served on the European plan and was well patronized. The articles for sale went very well, and early in the evening were nearly all spoken for, and all were sold before the close of the evening. The amount realized was \$175.

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Twenty members of the Order of Aegis from this village were present at the meeting at Tremont Hall, Newtonville, Wednesday evening for the election of officers.

While the work of repairing Washington street was going on the past five

THE NEWTON GRAPHIC.

VOL. XVIII.—NO. 10.

NEWTON, MASS., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1889.

TERMS—\$2.00 PER YEAR.

Whidden, Curtin & Co.

HAVE A LARGE VARIETY OF
Useful and Ornamental
ARTICLES OF
FURNITURE
Suitable for Christmas Presents.

1 to 9 Washington Street, Boston.

BUTTER.

Besides the half-pound prints
we have Packages of
5, 10, 20, 30 and 50 Pounds,
FROM THE FAMOUS

Turner Centre Creamery
—AT—
Gamaliel P. Atkins,
GROCER.
273 and 275 Washington Street, Newton.
Telephone, No. 1304.

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.

Is the only company that can way-bill through
from Newton at one charge, to points North and
East, West, and South, and West of Worcester,
and West of Worcester on the Boston & Albany
Railroad.

It is the only company that sends its express
matter via Albany between the points Albany R.
R. to points West, North, South and Southwest.

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F. H. Parker, West Newton.

D. A. Culverland, Auburndale.
L. A. Stevens, West Newton.

Money orders are issued and cashed at nearly
7,000 offices of this company. Orders issued for
any amount from 1c. to \$50 at the following rate:
1c. to \$5.50; over \$5.50 to \$10.80; over \$10 to \$20;
10c. to \$20 to \$30.12c.; over \$30 to \$40, 15c.;
over \$40 to \$50, 20c.; over \$50 at the same rate
45 68

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SCHOOL of ORATORY

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tinguished actor and reader, Mr. JAMES

E. MURDOCH, and an able faculty.

For training a specialty. Pupils prepared to
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speakers. Students graduate in one year. Spec-
cial evening classes Tuesday and Friday even-
ings; also, a Saturday class.

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Pupils received at any time. For catalogues,
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First Store from Washington Street,
BOSTON.

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at lowest possible prices.

See Our \$4 Hand-Sewed Shoes.

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

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23 1 y

Thorough Training for
Voice, Body and Mind.

OPENED OCT. 3.

For the advanced and ad-
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Special classes for teachers, clergymen, out-
of-town students and those occupied during the day.

General culture classes in Art, R. storic, Vocal

and dramatic, Pianoforte, French Horn, Browning,

Shakespeare, Pantomime, etc.

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for information, tickets to opening recital, lec-
tures, etc.

13

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Practical Upholsterer

Upholstery in all its branches. Hair Mat-
tresses made to order and remade. Window

shades made of the best material and only
the best fixtures used. Seats have warranted to
give satisfaction. Prices as low as is consistent

with good work and material.

48

J. B. MURPHY
has just opened a case of

WORSTED DRESS GOODS
of the manufacture of the

NONANTUM WORSTED CO.,

Said to be the best goods manufactured in this

country and equal to any imported, which he is

selling at a very low price.

Remnants of same goods at half price.

Starlight Yarns.

Lady Grey Perfumes. Lady Grey Extracts.

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TEACHER OF

Pianoforte & Voice,

REASONABLE TERMS.

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Marion County, with best society of New Eng-
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etc. For illustrated books or pamphlets call on

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Mr. CLAUDE FISHER, Violinist.

Mr. E. W. COLBURN, Baritone.

Miss Mable Tucker, Pianist and Accompanist.

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CITY HALL, West Newton,

Friday Evening, Dec. 20th, '89

At Quarter Before Eight.

TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

Keene Creamery AT COFFIN'S.

FOR SALE BY

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5

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are dangerous to the health and flavoring
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is used in

SLEEPER'S EYE

for none is needed.

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cigar ever sold, and

so considered by all.

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Re-inforced Shirts for winter wear.

covering the partially worn for next summer.

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lots of 10 shares to 1000 shares. COMMISSION

one-quarter per cent. when trades are made, and

CASH REBATE allowed of one-eighth per cent.

(twelve and one-half cents) when trades are

closed.

Rev. George E. Merrill of Colorado

Springs, Colorado, is to supply the pulpit

of the Baptist church in Newton, for sev-

eral weeks commencing next Sabbath, Dec.

15th. Mr. Merrill was pastor of the First

Baptist church in Salem, Mass., for eight

years, but was obliged to resign his pastor-

ate there on account of ill health. His

friends gave him a year's vacation and sent

him to Europe, for they hoped he would be

able to convalesce with them. On his return,

however, his physician decided that he

ought to leave our inclement New England

and go to the sunnier climes of the South.

Francis A. Osborn, President.

W. M. HAMMETT, Treasurer, Propt.

341

NEWTON.

—Messrs. Hicks & Pringle are building
a house on Hunnewell place.

—Mr. W. F. Hammett of Sargent street
has been in Kansas City the past week.

—Miss Martha Hitchcock is having the
foundations laid for a new house on Hollis
street.

—The rehearsal of the Choral Society to
be held next Wednesday, has been post-
poned for one week.

—Barber Brothers predict ice and snow
in the near future, and are advertising
skates and sleds cheap.

—Dr. Madison Bunker took a premium
for his Plymouth Rocks at the Waltham

Poultry show, this week.

—A quartet from the Eliot choir will per-
form music at the meeting of the Congregational

Club next Monday evening.

—Mr. Fred A. Metcalf, of the Monroe

College of Oratory, will give a concert with
readings at City Hall, Dec. 20. See adver-

tsise.

DECLARING THE RETURNS.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMAN MAKE A RE-COUNT OF SEVERAL WARDS.

The Board of Aldermen met at 3 o'clock in City Hall, Wednesday afternoon, to recount the votes for Mayor in Ward Four, for Wiswall and Mead in Ward Two, and for Messrs. Hall and Bothfeld in Ward Seven. In Ward Four the recount gave Mayor Burr a net gain of five, he gaining one vote, and Mr. Hibbard losing four, thus making Mayor Burr's majority 190 instead of 185.

By the recount in Ward Two, Mr. Wiswall reduced Mr. Mead's lead by 6 votes, leaving the latter still 8 ahead. The vote stands now, Wiswall 108 in precinct 2, Mead 130, 120—total, Wiswall 242, Mead 250.

In Ward Seven, the recount gave Mr. Hall 201 and Mr. Bothfeld 199, with one vote for Hall with only half the cross, which was not counted.

City Solicitor Slocum was called upon to give instructions to the board, and said that when it was possible to discover the intention of the voter, whether the cross was at the left or the right of the name, the vote in his opinion should be counted.

The recount took up all the afternoon and part of the evening, and the board evidently felt relieved that no more petitions for a recount were received and that the time has gone by in which they can be filed.

The returns were read by Mayor Burr, with the corrections made by the recount, and with this exception are as given in the GRAPHIC last week.

ROUTINE BUSINESS.

The board was called to order by Mayor Burr, with all the members present except Alderman Childs.

A communication from the school superintendent in regard to the drill shed was, on motion of Alderman Pettee, referred to the next city government.

The superintendent of burial grounds made his annual report, stating that all the grounds were in good condition save the one in West Newton; the old tomb in the Centre street yard needed rebuilding. There had been 12 interments during the year.

A communication was received from Walter Thorpe, stating that on Nov. 7 he was thrown out of his carriage by colliding with an improperly located and unlighted lamp post, in the early part of the evening, on Centre near Ward street. His shoulder was dislocated, and his carriage and harness broken. He asked for payment of damages for injuries received; referred to claims committee.

Mrs. Mary J. Davis asked for grave walkways with edge stones on Water-street.

D. S. Farnham asked for license to build shed 12 by 54 for harness closet on Centre street, Ward 6. Hicks & Pringle gave notice of intention to build a house on Hunnewell place, Ward 7.

Alderman Harbach from the highway committee reported work done in reference to petitions, including the widening of Waverly avenue, and also a long list of petitions in reference to sidewalks which were granted and orders passed for their construction.

In response to the petition of H. H. Read and others an order for the laying out of Glenwood avenue from Parket street to Ridge avenue was presented and hearings granted for Dec. 23, before both branches.

On motion of Alderman Harbach, \$450 was transferred from the appropriation for land damages to that for sidewalks and street crossings.

The \$1611 received from the Newton Street Railway company for new material was added to the appropriation for Highway general repairs.

Geo. S. Peck was granted a license as auctioneer.

Residents of Webster street, Ward 1, asked for a street lamp.

Alderman Tolman presented an ordinance that no persons should be allowed to parade on the streets with flags, music, bells, drums, or singing, except in case of funerals or other occasions when an escort or police was furnished, unless they had a special license. It was referred to the committee on ordinances.

Two thousand dollars was transferred from the street lamp appropriation, \$1,000 being added to that for elections and registration and \$1,000 to the miscellaneous fund.

Alderman Tolman moved that the amendment in regard to care of police signal system be taken from the table and amended, so that the chief of fire department should have charge of the care and maintenance under the direction and control of the City Marshall.

Alderman Pettee objected to having the chief of fire department in any degree under the direction of the city marshal, as no man could serve two masters and it would cause conflicts and confusion. Quite a lengthy discussion followed in which both Marshal Richardson and Chief Bixby spoke. The former said that the City Marshal should control the police signal system, and this was done in all cities, many of them having a city electrician to look after the wires. Chief Bixby said that the police wires were to be run on the same arm as the fire alarm wires and one man could look after both. The matter was finally referred to the committee on police, to fix up the amendment so as to avoid any possibility of conflict.

The board adjourned to next Monday evening.

The Common Council.

The Common Council met Monday evening, all the members being present. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved and business from the Board of Aldermen was disposed of in concurrence. The ordinances relating to retirement of disabled firemen and policemen on one-third pay were tabled on motion of Councilman Ranlett, as they had not been referred to the city solicitor.

The order for acceptance of Berkely street was tabled on motion of Councilman Luke, as all the signatures of property owners had not been secured.

An order for the removal of the telegraph pole in front of W. F. Hammets residence on Sargent street to the opposite corner of Hyde avenue was passed.

The ordinance relating to assistant city clerk was passed to be ordained, on motion of Councilman Moody.

The council then adjourned to Wednesday evening, at 7.15.

Newton Christian Endeavor Union.

The Newton Christian Endeavor Union held a very interesting and enthusiastic meeting at the Methodist church, Auburndale, last Monday evening.

A social and supper was given from 7 to 7.30 and a large number sat down to the bountiful collation, provided by the two Christian Endeavor societies of Auburndale.

The exercises of the evening were opened by Vice President Arthur T. Hill, who read the Scripture, after which prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Knox.

After the regular business a short consecration service was held, conducted by F. F. Davidson, of Auburndale. The service was brief, but full of the spirit of consecration. Following this service Rev. F. E. Clark was introduced, who gave a short address, speaking of the enthusiasm among the young people which he everywhere found. As he traveled over the United States, it seemed to be the cry "All for Christ," and he soon hoped to hear the cry "America for Christ." He said he wished to unload the great burden of greetings which he brought from other C. E. gatherings in other states he had visited in the past few months. He found the societies which are flourishing are those that have adopted the iron clad pledge and live up to it. To do what we promise when we promise. If any other wording of the pledge is liked, use it, but keep to this idea, for Christ and the Church. He wished the societies would take for their watchword, "Newton for Christ," until the prayer-cry reached all over America, "The world for Christ."

Mr. C. A. Dickinson of Berkeley Temple, Boston, then gave a short but very helpful address, taking for his main topic, the "Conditions of Highest Success." He said he was glad to know that the Christian Endeavor enthusiasm is growing and he wanted to know that the churches are feeling their success. Every young person should feel he was called of God into the service of Christ. The second condition to success, was a willingness to testify for Christ. Even if it were a stumbling testimony, if given for Christ He could use it. We often let our friends be lost before we are ready to open our lips to speak. It had been his experience that some young people objected to the iron clad pledge and in fact to all pledges, from principle. Most business is done on the principle of pledges, and the speaker presented a note, railroad and rebate tickets as illustrations of pledges we are every day accepting. Our pledge is a recognition of the obligation we owe to Christ.

The meeting closed by singing the C. E. National hymn and the C. E. benediction, "The Lord watch between Thee and me, while we are absent one from the other."

NEWTON FREE LIBRARY.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Cable, G. W. Strange True Stories of Louisiana. 66.637

Cards; their Significance and Proper Uses as governed by the Usages of New York Society. 51.465

Church, A. The Story of Early Britain. 72.283

Cumming, L. Electricity treated Experimentally; for the Use of School and Students. 101.446

Dore, G. and Jerrold B. London, a Pilgrimage. 37.157

Gillespie, W. M. Treatise on Surveying; comprising the Theory and Practice; revised and enlarged by C. Staley. 105.291

Goddard, F. R. The Art of Selling; with Hints on Good Buying, also the most Important Legal Principles Governing Sales. 81.154

Greene, H. Coal and the Coal Mines. 101.448

Harrison, C. H. A Race with the Sun; or a Sixteen Months' Tour from China to the Islands of the World, through British Columbia, Oregon and Washington, Japan, China, etc., etc. 37.165

Hoffmann, Prof. Moon Magic. 103.488

Jerome, I. E. In a Fair Country; Essays from "Out-Door Papers" by T. W. Higginson, illustrated by I. E. Jerome. 2.42

Mr. Higginson's text is illustrated by full-page designs of flowers and birds and landscapes. Larcom, L. A New England Girlhood; outlined from Memory. 91.592

An autobiographical sketch in which Lucy Larcom gives her own experiences during girlhood. Mahaffy, J. P., and Bernard, J. H. Kant's Critical Philosophy for English Readers. 2 vols. 54.529

Contents. I. The kritik of the Transcendentalists and defended, v. 2. The prolegomena, trans. with Notes, etc. 92.57

Morely, J. Walpole. (Twelve English Statesmen.) 72.293

Myers, P. N. A General History for College and High Schools. 101.449

Parker, W. H. Familiar Talks on Astronomy; with Chapters on Geography and Navigation. 56.614

Prang, Mrs. and Co. Prang's Prize Babies; an Outline of the Process of Chromolithography; illus. by Progressive Proofs of "The Prize Babies." Ref. 62.743

Schubin, O. Erlach Court; trans. by Mrs. A. L. Wister. 59.593

Shairp, C. Portraits of Friends; with a Sketch of Principal Shairp by W. W. Story. 91.593

Contents. Thos. Erskine, G. E. Cotton, Dr. John Brown, Norman Macleod, John Macleod Campbell, John Mackintosh of Geddes, Arthur Hugh Clough, Sill, E. R. The Hermitage and Later Poems. 51.469

Sinatra, E. T. The Palace Beautiful; a Story for Girls. 65.601

Stables, G. Wild Life in the Land of Lions; a Tale of Two Brothers. 56.614

Talbot, H. (Parke Danforth). Not in the Prospects. 62.710

Thackeray, S. W. The Land and the Community. 81.155

Contents. History of land tenure in England. On compensation, in reference to the proposed resumption of land by the community. Statistics. 71.283

Vincent, J. H., and Joy, J. R. Outline History of Rome. 52.436

Wheatley, H. B. How to Catalogue a Library. 11.189

E. P. THURSTON. Librarian. Dec. 11, 1889.

Young wife—"I am going to make a nice cake for supper." Young husband (with recollections of the last one)—"Ahem, I did intend to bring a friend home tonight." Young wife—"Well, so much the better; the more the merrier." Young husband—"All right; I will fetch him along. He served me a mean trick himself once."—[Once A Week.]

Opposed to Speaker Barrett.

[Waltham Free Press.] It is well known that Speaker Barrett desires to be his own successor, and is working every possible effort to accomplish that result. The scandals connected with the election of last year, the reputed and never denied purchase of the votes, and the known lack of digging up of committees, and the fact that the administration of the Massachusetts State Society, show conclusively that a change is imperatively demanded by all who hold the credit of the Old Bay State dear. The position occupied in former times by such men as Otis, Bigelow, Story, Quincy, Winthrop, Banks, Bullock, and Long, should not be traded for committees nor occupied by one who has no comprehension of its duties or responsibilities.

For All Throat and Lung Diseases take Dr. James M. Solomon, Jr.'s, Cough Cure. It has cured thousands. All druggists, 50 cents per bottle.

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I will guarantee to cure the worst case of corns and bunions on any lady's feet who will wear my

CUSTOM MADE

Kangaroo Skin Boots.

They are soft, fine, and look handsome. They will wear longer than anything else known; they will keep their shape and turn water.

I will guarantee to make them myself. I will guarantee a perfect fitting and comfortable boot no matter in what shape the feet may be.

Best Kangaroo, Flexible Bottom, no squeak, \$6.50. Dingo, Flexible bottom, no squeak.

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First of its kind in the world.

First-class Dentistry at Reasonable Prices. Artificial teeth inserted upon Rubber, Gold, Silver, Celluloid continuous gum work or other materials, and warranted to fit, or no pay.

Prices as low as any other dentist in Boston.

Teeth without plate covering roof of the mouth, thereby insuring natural taste and speech. Just the thing for singers and public speakers who are obliged to wear artificial teeth. Particulars will be given to you of the new teeth made by other dentists that drop when eating or talking, can have them inserted by my new method without pain unless satisfactory.

Low fees and no extra work by my method, and teeth set in firmly in place as upper ones.

Teeth filled with gold, silver and other materials as deemed best.

Don't be tortured when having teeth filled when you can do without pain by applying my pain-abstractor.

A lady patient said: "I never had teeth filled before without being tortured; you don't hurt a patient."

A gentleman said: "I would give a dollar a drop for your pain-abstractor before I would have teeth filled with it." No extra charge for applying it.

Practitioner of extraction of teeth, a special. Liquid Nitro-Oxide Gas, Vitalized Air, New Anesthetics, Mayo's Vegetable Vapor, Sleeping Vapor or Ether given. Patients who are so constituted will take Anesthetics, can have teeth extracted painlessly (or nearly so) by local application to the gums.

CROWN OR BRIDGE WORK DONE.

Hours—8 a. m. until 8 p. m., Sundays, for extracting teeth, 9 until 11 a. m.

DR. L. M. MORSE,

68 Boylston Street, BOSTON.

Opposite the Common, near Park Square. 2.13

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Mrs. ABBIE C. THAYER,

NEWTON TARIFF REFORM CLUB

Every person interested in the subject of the Tariff is cordially invited to take part in the discussions to be held in the columns. Respectful consideration will be given to inquiries, criticisms and communications of every kind whether coming from Tariff Reformers, Free Traders, or High Protectionists. Address Secretary of the Tariff Reform Club, Newton Centre, Mass.

"Every advance towards a free exchange of commodities is an advance in civilization. Every obstruction to a free exchange is born of the same narrow, despotic spirit which planted castles upon the Rhine to plunder peaceful commerce; every obstruction to commerce is a tax upon consumption; every facility to a free exchange cheapens commodities, increases trade and production, and promotes civilization. Nothing is worse than sectionalism within a nation, and nothing is better for the peace of nations than unrestricted freedom of commerce and intercourse with each other.

JOHN SHERMAN.

A Very Loud Baa.

"THE FREE RAW MATERIAL THEORY MUST BE ABANDONED OR DESTROYED, ELSE RUIN TO THE SYSTEM OF PROTECTION IS INEVITABLE AND NEAR AT HAND."

COLUMBUS DELANO.

The Message.

Prince Henry. "O monstrous! but one half-penny worth of bread to this intolerable deal of sack!"

The annual message to Congress is always interesting however it may be written, and Mr. Harrison's comprehensive survey of the condition of the nation is no exception. But who by reading it could guess which are the greatest questions of the hour demanding a solution? Above all who would imagine that twelve months ago one great controversy was raging throughout the land, awakening enthusiasm, and arousing thought as had not happened before since the war? Who could surmise from this message that the controversy still continued to-day with unabated strength, and that every week saw the formation of clubs in the remotest hamlets in the country to carry the controversy to a decision? Of subjects discussed by the President the tariff is in the minds of more people than all the others together. How much room does he give to it? Scarcely one thirtieth of the message! A dozen matters are treated more fully. Has he no thoughts on the subject? Is he too, "tired of Tariff Talk?" Does he fear that an opinion would divide the party? We had a President not long ago who had an opinion on the tariff, and who had good reasons to believe that an opinion would divide his party. But conviction and country came first, and the party proved true to it thought itself. Mr. Harrison has dared to show no colors; there is no banner to rally around. How long before there will be a dozen?

The Ohio Idea.

"The free raw material theory must be abandoned or destroyed, else ruin to the system of protection is inevitable, and near at hand."

COLUMBUS DELANO.

Republican Free Traders.

No. 14.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Some time ago, in a country paper published near Philadelphia, I saw one of John Wanamaker's daring and seductive advertisements. In announcing a lot of fans—"literally given away"—he makes this statement:

The Chinese are a fanning people—so are we. But it is far cheaper to let the Asiatic and European construct our fans than to do it ourselves. And that accounts for the scores of sorts of fans at a trifling price.

Now, I submit that the argument for free trade, pure and simple, has seldom been put in such a concise and accurate form. The fans are an incident. The essential part of the argument is that it may be cheaper for us all to have certain branches of work done abroad than at home, and that we can safely be trusted to determine when it is cheaper to do so. But who would have expected this from John Wanamaker?—Exchange.

O No, This is not a Threat.

"The free raw material theory must be abandoned or destroyed, else ruin to the system of protection is inevitable, and near at hand."

COLUMBUS DELANO.

A Word out of the Past.

When Elijah Morse, the master of Stove, Whist, and Congressman from Massachusetts, succeeds in reorganizing Harvard University, and becomes permanent head of that heretical institution, he will of course at once remodel the courses in political economy. But we warn him now that he must not stop there. Every subject must be most carefully examined. What could seem more harmless than the charming adventures of Telemachus, son of Ulysses. And yet the good Fenelon, the witty Archishop of Cambrai, was a more open free trader than President Eliot himself. Here is a bit of seduction from the third book, worthy of Henry George.

"How is it?" said I to Narbal, "that the Phoenicians have become the masters of the commerce of all the earth, and that they enrich themselves at the expense of all the other people?" "You see," he replied, "that the city of Tyre is favorably situated for commerce. It is our native country which has the glory of having invented navigation. The Tyrians were the first, if one can credit what is related from the most obscure antiquity, who conquered the waves a long time before the age of Typhus and the Argonauts, so much venerated in Greece; they were, I say, the first who dared to commit themselves to a frail vessel at the mercy of the waves and the tempest, who sounded the depths of the sea, who observed the stars at a distance from land, according to the science of the Egyptians and Babylonians, in short, who reunited so many people that the sea had separated. The Tyrians are industrious, patient, laborious, hardy, sober, and economical; they have a strict police; they are perfectly in accord among themselves; never have a people been more constant, more sincere, more faithful, more to be relied on or courteous to all strangers."

These are the means, without seeking for other reasons, which give to them the empire of the sea, and which make flourish in their ports so lucrative a commerce. If division and jealousy should come amongst them, if the chief ones of the nation despised economy, if they lacked good faith toward strangers, if they altered over so little the rules of a free commerce, if they neglected their

manufactures and ceased to make the greatest advances which are necessary to render their merchandise perfect, each according to its kind, you would see this power which you admit immediately fall."

"But explain to me," said I, "the true reasons of establishing in Ithaca a similar commerce?" He replied to me, "Do as they have done here; receive well and kindly all strangers; let them find in your ports safety, convenience, and entire freedom. Be steady in the regulations of your commerce, that they be simple and easy.

Especially never attempt to restrict the

freedom of commerce in order to turn it to your own views. The prince should never meddle with it for fear of restricting its freedom, and he should leave all to the profit of his subjects who carry it on; otherwise he will discourage them; he will derive from it many advantages because of the great wealth which will enter into his states. Commerce is like some springs, if you should turn them from their course, you would make them dry up. It is nothing but profit and convenience which attracts strangers among you; if you give to them a commerce less convenient and less useful, they will withdraw and will return no more, because other people profiting by your imprudence draw them to themselves and abandon them to do without you. I must even own to you, that for some time the glory of Tyre has been greatly obscured. O had you seen it, my dear Telemachus, before Pygmalion's reign, you would have been much more astonished. You now find here only the sad remains of a grandeur which hastens to its ruin. O wretched Tyre; into what hands art thou fallen. The sea formerly brought the tribute of all the nations of the earth.

Pygmalion fears everything both from foreigners and his own subjects. Instead of opening his ports, according to our ancient custom, to all the most distant nations with an entire freedom, he uses artifice to ensnare the merchants and confiscate their effects. He harasses the merchants whom he thinks the richest; he establishes under various pretences new imports. Trade therefore languishes; foreigners by degrees forget the way to Tyre, which was formerly so well known to them; and if Pygmalion does not change his conduct, our power and glory will soon be transported to another people better governed than we.

NEWTONVILLE.

The Cost of Iron.

The Editor of the GRAPHIC:

I have been somewhat amused by Mr. Sewall C. Cobb's letter, criticising my remarks on the cost to the people of the United States of the tariff tax on iron and steel.

First, I was amused because Mr. Cobb, like many other high protectionists, gives the protective policy the credit for all the reduction in price brought about by improved processes of production.

Secondly, I was amused because Mr. Cobb says that under other circumstances the development of the country would have been less by 100 per cent, and the mileage of railroads built less by "one or two hundred per cent."

Mr. Cobb would do better to devote his talent to the development of the simple rule of percentage, and give political economy a rest. I learned very early in my school days that a reduction of one hundred per cent would leave nothing, but a reduction of two hundred per cent must leave the thing reduced where Mr. Cobb has reluctantly plunged into "the soup."

There is very little to answer in Mr. Cobb's letter, after calling attention to his absolute ignorance of the subject he endeavours to dismiss and add to the effect of removable reductions of the tariff I will simply call his attention to the words of Major L. S. Bent, General Manager of the great Pennsylvania Steel Works, who says: "Give me free iron one (without duty) and I will sell pig iron in Liverpool, and send steel rails to London."

ALPHA.

The Boston Journal is sometimes, though not intentionally, amusing. It said on Monday that the change in Providence, R. I., of a Democratic majority in April of 1900 to a Republican majority

is due to the fact that the new majority is more open to the influence of the Chinese.

The Chinese are a fanning people—so are we. But it is far cheaper to let the Asiatic and European construct our fans than to do it ourselves. And that accounts for the scores of sorts of fans at a trifling price.

Now, I submit that the argument for free trade, pure and simple, has seldom been put in such a concise and accurate form. The fans are an incident. The essential part of the argument is that it may be cheaper for us all to have certain branches of work done abroad than at home, and that we can safely be trusted to determine when it is cheaper to do so. But who would have expected this from John Wanamaker?—Exchange.

O No, This is not a Threat.

"The free raw material theory must be abandoned or destroyed, else ruin to the system of protection is inevitable, and near at hand."

COLUMBUS DELANO.

A Word out of the Past.

When Elijah Morse, the master of Stove, Whist, and Congressman from Massachusetts, succeeds in reorganizing Harvard University, and becomes permanent head of that heretical institution, he will of course at once remodel the courses in political economy. But we warn him now that he must not stop there. Every subject must be most carefully examined. What could seem more

harmless than the charming adventures of Telemachus, son of Ulysses. And yet the good Fenelon, the witty Archishop of Cambrai, was a more open free trader than President Eliot himself. Here is a bit of seduction from the third book, worthy of Henry George.

"How is it?" said I to Narbal, "that the Phoenicians have become the masters of the commerce of all the earth, and that they enrich themselves at the expense of all the other people?" "You see," he replied, "that the city of Tyre is favorably situated for commerce. It is our native country which has the glory of having invented navigation. The Tyrians were the first, if one can credit what is related from the most obscure antiquity, who conquered the waves a long time before the age of Typhus and the Argonauts, so much venerated in Greece; they were, I say, the first who dared to commit themselves to a frail vessel at the mercy of the waves and the tempest, who sounded the depths of the sea, who observed the stars at a distance from land, according to the science of the Egyptians and Babylonians, in short, who reunited so many people that the sea had separated. The Tyrians are industrious, patient, laborious, hardy, sober, and economical; they have a strict police; they are perfectly in accord among themselves; never have a people been more constant, more sincere, more faithful, more to be relied on or courteous to all strangers."

These are the means, without seeking for other reasons, which give to them the empire of the sea, and which make flourish in their ports so lucrative a commerce. If division and jealousy should come amongst them, if the chief ones of the nation despised economy, if they lacked good faith toward strangers, if they altered over so little the rules of a free commerce, if they neglected their

49th Winter Term.

BEGINS DECEMBER 30, 1889.

YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN

Made competent and put in the way of earning their living. Book-Keeping, Short-Hand, and a general

FITTING FOR BUSINESS.

Commerce would be prepared to take a post in the Spring.

No Class Work.

Worthy graduates aided to employment. No charge for text books. SPECIAL THREE MONTHS' COURSE FOR BUSINESS MEN.

FOR THE TIME AND THIS IS THE PLACE TO LEARN TO BE SELF-SUPPORTING. THOSE WHO ARE DISSATISFIED IN SCHOOLS WHERE THE CLASS SYSTEM IS USED, CANNOT FAIL TO BE PLEASED WITH THEIR PROGRESS HERE.

Comer's Commercial College,

606 Washington Street, Send for Catalogue.

94

BOSTON, MASS.

SALES MEN AND WOMEN

will resume lessons after Sept. 15.

455 WASHINGTON ST., NEWTON, MASS.

sof

MISS NELLIE P. WARREN,

Teacher of Vocal Music

Cor. Otis and Fountain Streets,

WEST NEWTON.

Reference: Miss Clara E. Munger, Boston.

Miss C. E. MARSH

will be prepared to receive

Pupils FOR THE Piano,

After September 20th.

Address, P. O. Box 245, West Newton.

493m

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manufactures and ceased to make the greatest advances which are necessary to render their merchandise perfect, each according to its kind, you would see this power which you admit immediately fall."

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in the city election this month, of 700, illustrates the increased favor toward protection." According to this reasoning the change from a majority of 700 for Mayor Burr in 1888 to one of only 180 in 1889, illustrates the increased favor toward tariff reform, as the result of the wide reading of this column. Tariff had about as much to do with one city election as with the other, but judging from this assertion of the Journal, Tariff did have something to do with the state elections in Iowa, Ohio and our own state, and so it can hardly be blamed for setting some comfort out of Providence.

Wide Awake.

The Christmas number of this most excellent periodical for young people Wide Awake is one of unusual richness. It is sixteen pages larger than any of the other numbers of the year and is profusely illustrated. Mr. Grant Allen begins in an exciting story of adventure called "Wednesday the Tenth," the source of which is laid in the South Pacific. Two other serials "Gid Granger" and "The Confession of an Amateur Photographer" have also in it their beginnings. There are besides these several delightful short stories, a number of pretty poems and articles of instruction and mirth. The number is a rich mine of juvenile literature and as a specimen of what it is possible to make a children's magazine it is both here and abroad without a rival. The prospectus for the coming year promises an amount of literature which it seems almost impossible can be printed in so short a time. Besides the continuation of the serials mentioned there will be a continued story "The New Senior at Andover," by Mr. Herbert D. Ward, in which there is already much public interest as it will be the first attempt of the author at writing of this kind. Those who have seen the advanced pages, however, rank it with the best school stories that have been published. The famous Norwegian writer, Professor Hjalmar Hjorth Boysen, will write a story, "The Sons of the Vikings," and Grace Dern McLeod will contribute stories of "Tales of Old Acadie." Short stories, poems and practical articles by distinguished authors are promised almost without number. The illustrations, which in the past have been such an attractive feature of the magazine, will in the coming year be better and more numerous than ever before.

Why continue the use of irritating powders, snuff or liquids? Ely's Cream Balm, pleasant of application and a sure cure for catarrh and cold in head, can be had for 50c. It is easily applied into the nostrils, is safe and pleasant, and is curing the most obstinate cases. It gives relief at once.

It is the HIGHEST GRADE LIPAC, picked from the best plantations and guaranteed absolutely pure and free from all foreign matter.

The higher the grade of the tariff and the more the trade mark of the Co. and are hermetically sealed and warranted full weight is more economical in use than the lower grade.

Ortional & Occidental Tea Co., LTD., Head Office, 31, 33 and 35 Burleigh Street, New York.

For sale by the best Grocers.

H. B. Coffin, C. O. Tucker & Co., G. P. Atkins, Newton; E. Moulton, Newton Highlands; A. R. Pitts, Newton Upper Falls; W. O. Knapp & Co., Newton Centre; Boston Branch Grocery; A. A. Scott, Boston; W. H. Smith, Boston; W. A. Alcott, Alcott Whitney, West Newton; Frank A. Clark, Alcott, Alcott; Leavelley Bros., Fletcher & Towne, Boston Branch Grocery, N. B. Hart, Hartford, Watertown.

There is very little to answer in Mr. Cobb's letter, after calling attention to his absolute ignorance of the subject he endeavours to dismiss and add to the effect of removable reductions of the tariff I will simply call his attention to the words of Major L. S. Bent, General Manager of the great Pennsylvania Steel Works, who says: "Give me free iron one (without duty) and I will sell pig iron in Liverpool, and send steel rails to London."

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THE NEWTON GRAPHIC

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TELEPHONE NO. 80.

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ALL COMMUNICATIONS must be accompanied with the name of the writer, and unpublished communications cannot be returned by mail unless stamps are enclosed.

THE NEWTON TRANSCRIPT HAS BEEN CONSOLIDATED WITH THE GRAPHIC

THE PRESIDENCY.

A very interesting contest is now going on over the presidency of the common council. The two leading candidates are Mr. Hyde of Ward Five and Mr. Luke of Ward Three, and according to the latest reports they have each the same number of supporters, with some four members unpledged, who will thus be able to decide the matter. The fact that the official to be chosen has a seat in the school board makes the matter of more importance than it would be otherwise.

Both have made excellent councilmen and are well fitted to preside over the meetings of the council. The locality argument is used in favor of Mr. Hyde, as Ward Five has never had the office, although one of its representatives came very near getting it in the early days of the city, but was finally defeated by Ward Three. The latter ward has had it more years than any other ward, and its representative has held it the past year. The other wards particularly favored are Ward Seven, which held the office under Mr. Henry, Mr. Powers and Mr. French; Ward Six, under Messrs. Barton and Burr, and Ward One under Mr. Coffin. The friends of Mr. Hyde urge that it is time that Ward Five was brought out of the cold, and as the other wards which have never had the office send new men, it would evidently belong to Ward Five if any attention is to be paid to the locality argument.

The Ward Three people, however, think that the locality argument is entitled to no weight, and modestly claim that the position clearly belongs to Mr. Luke, who has made many warm friends since he became a member of the city government, and is a clear-headed and efficient worker. Without attempting to decide the contest, there are clear advantages on both sides. Mr. Hyde is a wide awake and pushing young business man, as might be expected from a resident of Newton Highlands, and has done a good deal towards building up the city by inducing people to come here and invest in real estate. The training in his profession would enable him to transact business with neatness and despatch, and with a careful regard for the interests of the city. Mr. Luke, on the other hand, is in the banking business and is said to be a very shrewd financier. If any unexpected sum of money had to be raised next year it might be handy to have him in the chair, and his experience in discounting promises for just what they are worth might counterbalance Mr. Hyde's skill in so satisfying both parties to a bargain that each will think he has come out ahead.

Both candidates represent the younger element in Newton politics, have shown themselves faithful and efficient workers in the common council, and are well fitted to fill the place of the distinguished gentlemen who have held the office before them. Just now it is difficult to tell who will win, and it will probably require the vote of the caucus to tell which is to gather in the unpledged members. The campaign is being so well managed by the friends of each that it is hardly necessary for the newspapers to express any preference.

THE SCHOOL BOARD CHAIRMAN.

A chairman of the school board will have to be elected for next year, and Mr. Hollis has been suggested as one who would be satisfactory to all parties, and continue the harmony and happiness brought about by the recent election.

The office of chairman is a very important one and he should possess the confidence of all the members.

Mr. Hollis is probably the one man on the board to whom there could be no opposition, as he has not been identified with any of the recent troubles and hence would be likely to receive a unanimous vote.

He would have no friends to reward nor enemies to punish, and his fairness and straightforward honesty are known by all men.

It is of the highest importance to the city that the board should command the confidence of the public and with Mr. Hollis as chairman a long step would be taken in this direction. The people who voted against the late majority in the board are not vindictive nor revengeful, they had their opinions and expressed them, and they are willing to take the board "ow" upon its merits, and to give it their approval if it shall prove worthy of it. If it shall adopt an open and straightforward policy, and pass all measures, and decide all questions on their merits, that is all the people ask.

The elections of the past three years have taught a lesson which all member-

of the school board can easily read, and profit by, if they desire. It is the good of the schools which the people want, and members of the school are of no particular importance save as they contribute to this end. For this reason all old quarrels should now be laid aside and all should work together in harmony. Any influences which are not in accord with this, which are not perfectly frank and above-board, will not stand much chance of success, under such men as comprise the majority of the new board.

THE HIGH SERVICE PROBLEM.

The long-expected report of the water board in regard to high service was made to the city council at the Wednesday evening meeting and the size of the sum required will prove an unpleasant surprise to the public. The high service problem, it appears is not the only one to be solved; there is the necessity of increasing the supply, which the board thinks should be attended to at once, the last legislature having given permission to do this, and it is thought that 1,000,000 more gallons a day will answer the needs of the city for a number of years. This will cost \$80,000, and then comes the high service with a demand for \$95,369.50 more, not counting the cost of the land for the standpipe, or covered masonry reservoir. Then there is another item of \$88,465 for the perfecting of the fire service on the higher elevations, although the board says this last will not be necessary for a few years.

The whole sum involved is something like \$300,000, about three times what any one expected, although it may be unavoidable. The consulting engineer was Mr. A. Fiteley, chief engineer of the New York Aqueduct Commission, who evidently has the New York largeness of view in regard to public enterprises.

All this expense may be necessary and unavoidable, but the whole thing will bear discussion and this it undoubtedly will have in the city council, before any step is taken. The details of the estimated expense are presented elsewhere, together with as full an abstract of the report as it is possible to give this week. It will come up for discussion next Monday evening, and there is little danger in prophesying that it will be handed over as a legacy to the next city government. It is too important a matter to be decided upon in the few weeks remaining of the present year.

NEWTON was in the fashion in having a close city election this year, the successful candidate in Salem having only 124 plurality, in Lowell 105, in Newburyport 90, in New Bedford 70, and in the other cities which have recently held elections the margin was about equally narrow. In Boston Mayor Hart only had 5,115 plurality, for which the size of the vote was about as close as the contest in Newton. The Australian ballot law or something else makes this a great year for the opposition candidates.

EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND evidently still has the courage of his conviction, and his speech at the Boston Merchants' dinner can be endorsed by all citizens, without regard to party. He set forth in very frank language some of the most immediate dangers to our system of government and appealed for patriotism instead of selfishness in dealing with public questions. Ballot reform and civil service reform are two of the great issues now before the country.

THE SPEAKERSHIP contest appears to have narrowed down to Mr. Barrett and Mr. Wardwell, and the opposition to the speaker of the last house does wisely to concentrate its forces, as it has a greater chance of success. The selection of Mr. Barrett, with his record of last year, would not only be a misfortune to the party but to the state. With scarcely an exception all the reputable papers in the state are against Mr. Barrett.

THE ATLANTIC Monthly still holds its high rank among the monthly magazines, and has not fallen under New York influences, which have proved so destructive to the once high standard of scholarship maintained by the North American Review. The Atlantic still has its home in Boston, and appeals to the more intelligent class of readers. Its prospectus for the coming year offers a solid list of attractions.

THE CAUSE of the mild and damp weather is now explained by an alleged change in the Gulf stream, which is said to be veering to our shores, and is making a sort of Emerald Isle out of New England. The grass is almost as green as in summer and will soon need the lawn mower, unless we have a prolonged cold snap.

THE BOSTON & ALBANY stockholders at the annual meeting on Wednesday, kindly consented to accept the handsome gift voted them by the last legislature, and the ten millions of additional stock will probably help them to live through the holidays.

THE RECOUNT in Wards Four, Two and Seven did not change the result as given last week, although it made some changes in the figures, ballots thrown out for defective marking being counted where the intention of the voters could be determined.

MRS. MARY TYLER, the original heroine of the famous rhymes "Mary had a Little Lamb," died at Somerville on Tuesday, aged 83 years. Few poems have achieved such universal fame or been subjected to so many parodies.

ROBERT BROWNING, the greatest of modern poets, died Thursday evening in Italy, where he had gone for the benefit of his health, in his 78th year.

Newton Cottage Hospital.

The treasurer acknowledges receipt of the following amounts from churches in Newton on account of Hospital Sunday. Eighteen churches out of thirty-one have responded thus far.

Methodist church, Upper Falls,	\$10.86
Channing church, Newton,	248.61
Methodist church, Newtonville,	32.50
Methodist church, Somerville,	12.00
St. Mary's church, Lower Falls,	27.00
Congregational church, Highlands,	49.11
Methodist church, Auburndale,	19.64
Previously acknowledged,	5404.51
	1,464.76
	\$1,869.26

Other amounts donated:

Previously acknowledged,	\$30.00
Mrs. H. W. Crowell, Newton,	5.00
Mrs. E. B. Towne, West Newton,	10.00
Mrs. Farwell, Newton,	5.00
Mrs. Eaton, Watertown,	5.00
Geo. E. Gilbert, Newton Centre,	5.00
	\$69.00

GEO. S. BULLENS, Treas.

Newton, Dec. 12, 1889.

Newton Woman's Journal has the following, which will be of interest to our lady readers:

We are pleased to have our attention called to a new institution opened at 181 Tremont street, under the title of Boston Dress-Cutting College; and why should there not be a college connected with the branch of industry? Upon investigation we are informed that its doors were opened nearly three years ago by Mrs. Harriet A. Brown, a woman who has for years made dress-cutting a study in all its points, until she succeeded in patenting rules for cutting, and also obtained the only patent for perfection in putting work together, finding sure that she had obtained results that would benefit all who desire to obtain a perfect and thorough knowledge of dress-making, and who were desirous of taking the lead in this business by giving entire satisfaction. Awarded by compensation which would enable them to more than secure a paltry existence with their needles. Women and girls have eagerly come, as they learned of its merits, and after obtaining the required knowledge have gone away gratefully acknowledging its benefits when situations were offered them and salaries obtained which were equal to that of average business men. Quietly and surely has this foundation been laid by the noble and philanthropic woman whose life-desire is to give the most perfect and thorough understanding of her work into the hands of all desirous of uplifting woman's work. Ladies should call at this worthy college and see for themselves that dress-cutting is a fine art, and of the greatest importance as regards beauty, comfort and durability.

Infants' Fine Hand-Knit Worsted Goods.

Hospty and Underwear—a very large line of Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's, from the lower grades to the Finest Wool and Purest Silk, from the best manufacturers in the world.

MARRIED.

WHITMAN—FERNER—At West Newton, Dec. 4, by Rev. D. W. Faunce, Robert Gardner Whitman and Ella M. Ferner.

BENNETT—BRIDGET—At Newton Upper Falls, Nov. 24, by Rev. M. O'Brien, Arthur John Bennett, Upper Falls and Barbara Bridget of Newton Centre.

REATING—COMFORT—At Newton Upper Falls, Nov. 27, by Rev. M. J. Flaherty, Timothy Keating of Lower Falls and Johanna Comerford of Upper Falls.

WHITMAN—SCOTT—At Newton Centre, Dec. 6, by Rev. J. C. Field, Mr. B. L. Whitman of Marlboro, and Miss Mary Joetha Scott of Newton Centre.

DIED.

TENNEY—At Newton, Dec. 8, Roseann Tenney, 22 years.

McCOLOUGH—At West Newton, Dec. 11, Louisa Jane McCollough, 2 years, 8 months.

REED—At Newton, Dec. 12, 1889.

Boston, December, 1889.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

Before purchasing Christmas Goods we would respectfully invite you to examine our line of Kid Gloves, Kid and Silk Mittens, Handkerchiefs, (prices from 5c. to \$2.75 each), Aprons (prices from 25c. to \$2.50 each), Umbrellas, special designs for the Holiday trade.

Infants' Fine Hand-Knit Worsted Goods.

Hospty and Underwear—a very large line of Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's, from the lower grades to the Finest Wool and Purest Silk, from the best manufacturers in the world.

A. L. GORDON & CO.,

22 Temple Pl., Boston.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

LOST—On Wednesday evening, Dec. 11, a black lace fish, either the Newton station or on the street, between the station and Elliot church. A reward will be given to anyone returning the scarf to Miss Estabrook, Tappan place, Newton Highlands.

FOUND—Between Haverhill Street and a two dollar bill. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning to the GRAPHIC office.

WILL LET—With board in strictly private family, to gentleman and wife, one or two square rooms in house modern built and having modern conveniences. Address, Lock Box 517, Newtonville, Mass.

TO LET—West Newton, on Prince Street, a two bedroom, two bath, modern built, and a twin in its construction; first class, in every particular; has all the late improvements; will rent on an acceptable party on terms to suit. Furniture, piano, etc. C. T. TUTTLE, Hunter Street, corner 11th December, St. Paul, Minn., a nice 16 room house on Perkins street, near the Baptist church; modern improvements; will be let reasonable to a responsible party.

CHAN. F. TUTTLE.

FURNISHED ROOMS—Two or three nicely furnished rooms, convenient to depot. Care Carrier 5, Newton.

TO LET—House and Store on Elmwood St., now occupied by J. O. Evans' Sons. Apply to H. B. Coffin, Cole's block.

COW FOR SALE—A grade Jersey cow, 6 or 7 years old, fresh about 15th inst. Price, \$85. Can be seen at cor. Homer and Pleasant streets, Newton Centre.

WANTED—A nice, tidy girl for general housework, two or three years old, Protestant preferred. Apply cor. Lake Av. and Pleasant St., Mr. S. V. A. Hunter.

WANTED—Situation to go out by the day or Address Box 626, Watertown, Mass.

LOST—In Newton on Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 12, a gold pin with two rows of cut diamonds. The finder will be rewarded by returning it at E. S. Hanbury's, 142 Washington St., Newton.

WIST—A lady wishes instructor in dealing with the title wist, lessons mornings or afternoons, and place agreed upon. Address M. L. W., Newton Highlands.

LOST—On Saturday evening, between Whitman and Bunting's, a lynx muff. The owner will be suitably rewarded by returning to Whitman's stable.

FOR SALE IN WEST NEWTON—Within 3 minutes' walk of City Hall, a desirable house lot, containing 9,281 feet. Abundance of fruit. Excellent neighborhood. Part of money can be taken in advance. Address Box 175, West Newton.

TO LET IN WEST NEWTON—Suite of six rooms, 2nd floor, Webster street; five minutes from depot; plenty of fruit and shade trees. Price \$15.50. Apply to J. R. Pearl, 136 Bedford street, Boston.

F—SALE—A hand inker printing press, 12 by 6 1/2 inches, type and all parts in case, and other tools to fit an amateur office. Inquire of Richard A. Cody, Carlton Street, Newton.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—Having leased my estate on Mt. Idia, I would like to hire a suitable residence for the winter. Address immediately J. M. Clapp, 66 Hanover St., Boston.

FOR SALE—A house, 9 rooms, bath room, hot and cold water, etc., etc., will be sold at auction, rent \$17 per month. Address D. E. Estabrook, 111 Franklin St., Boston.

TO LET—On Thornton, (formerly School) St., corner of Avon Place, Ward One, half of double French roof dwelling, 10 rooms, bath room, etc. All the modern conveniences. Early possession. Moderate rent. Apply to G. W. Crosby, 8 Eldridge Street.

27th

At the Popular HAIR DRESSING ROOMS of

J. T. BURNS.

Children's hair cutting a specialty.

Razors carefully sharpened.

3 First-class Artists, 3.

Having put in the Latest Improved Machinery and New Type, the GRAPHIC Office is now prepared

to compete with any Boston office.

Work done Promptly and

in the Best of

Style.

Real Estate.

Mortgages.

Insurance.

Newton, Newtonville, West Newton, Auburndale,
SPECIAL ATTENTION paid to SALE and LEASING of ESTATES
in the above villages.

Representatives of all the LEADING INSURANCE COMPANIES.

J. C. FULLER, Newtonville Sq. J. FRENCH & SON, 226 Washington Street, Boston.

RED FIGURE * Doors closed, business suspended
* from Thursday Evening, Dec.

* 12, till Saturday Morning, Dec.

* 14, to Mark Down our entire
* stock of Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing in

BLAZING RED FIGURES.

As proof positive that genuine reductions have been made

NEWTONVILLE.

—Mr. W. H. Mendell has returned from a business trip to New York City.

—Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Bailey are receiving congratulations. It is a girl.

—Agnes Booth cigars for sale by the box at Payne's pharmacy. This brand is very popular.

—Mr. E. Bradshaw will move into his new building on Washington street about the middle of January.

—Messrs. J. C. Fuller & French have leased Dr. Newton's house, Harvard street, to Mr. Dexter of Boston.

—A report of the meeting of the Newton Veteran Firemen's Association will be found in another column.

—The rising generation must be fed. Buy the "Hub" nursing bottle. For sale by John F. Payne, pharmacist.

—The engagement of Miss Hattie Pierce, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Pierce, and Mr. Alfred Q. Cole, is announced.

—Mr. H. N. Hyde, Jr. has been elected a member of the board of directors of the Newton Veteran Firemen's Association.

—Bowling parties at the club house of the Newton Club are now in order and the sport is much enjoyed, especially by the fair sex.

—Mr. Fred A. Metcalf, of the Monroe college of oratory, will give a concert with readings at City Hall, Dec. 20. See advertisement.

—The Juvenile Temple of Loyalty lodge will hold a fair in Good Templars Hall, Friday and Saturday afternoon and evening, Dec. 20 and 21st. Admission 5 cents.

—Ex-City Marshal D. M. Hammond is protecting property on the hill, having been employed by residents for that specific service. He commenced duties Sunday evening.

—Chief Bixby attended the entertainment in Boston, Sunday evening, in aid of the families of the firemen who perished in the recent great conflagration.

—The Methodist fair Tuesday and Wednesday, of last week, netted \$375.

—Mr. C. S. Roberts is expected to arrive from South America just before Christmas.

—Assistant baggage master Taylor has resigned and is carpenter for Mr. Geo. Chamberlain.

—Mr. Fred A. Metcalf, of the Monroe college of oratory, will give a concert with readings at City Hall, Dec. 20. See advertisement.

—Mr. and Mrs. Fred Smith moved into the post office block Thursday. Mr. and Mrs. John Fugardro have moved to the Fowle mansion on Ash street.

—Conductor Cyrus Williams of the Boston & Albany railroad has purchased a lot of land on Bourne street of Mrs. Holbrook. He will probably build in the near future.

—Charles P. Darling has sold a building lot on Woodland avenue to the Rev. F. N. Peloubet, formerly of Natick, Mass., who will proceed at once to erect a fine residence.

—John Barry, while riding on River street, last Sunday, was thrown from his carriage and sustained slight injuries. The accident was occasioned by the breaking of one of the rear wheels of the vehicle.

—Hon. J. O. Tellez gave his second illustrated lecture on Spain, in the Unitarian church, last evening. A realistic description of a bull fight was given with many interesting details of the customs and characteristics of the people of Spain.

—A public meeting and entertainment, under the auspices of the Peoples' Five Year Benefit Order, will be given at Knights of Honor Hall this evening. The order is composed of the Knights of Labor, one of the rear wheels of the vehicle.

—At the meeting of the National Brick Manufacturers' Association in Philadelphia, Wednesday, Mr. George M. Fliske read a paper on "Brick-making in New England," in which he gave an interesting history of the industry.

—At the sociable in the Congregational church, Thursday evening, Miss Laura Collier, Mr. Cole and Miss Maud Collier were the soloists, also a solo from Boston, whose name we did not learn, who sang several songs to great acceptance.

—As the vote for school committee in this ward did not exceed the vote for Mayor, the inference was that no ladies voted, or that some of the men failed to vote for school committee. As a matter of fact a number of ladies did deposit their ballots.

—The contestants in wood sawing at the dime party, were Mrs. Parker and Mrs. Frank Sheppard, but Mrs. Sheppard carried off the honors. The prize in the hemming contest was won by Capt. B. C. Baker for speed and neatness—which should have been expected from a sea captain—and for the opposite, by Mr. Chas. H. Sprague.

—The Dorcas Guild are preparing a barrel of soap, candles, etc., for the poor miners in Nova Scotia. When the Rev. Mr. Wilson presented some time since, Half worn clothing which needs repairing may be sent to the young ladies, who will repair it. All articles should be sent to Miss Adele V. Wills, at Mrs. C. R. Brown's residence, Auburn street. No 1 and 2.

—The Dime Party in Auburndale Hall was held in Bridgewater, Nova Scotia, Sunday last. Rev. Mr. Dodge a Baptist minister conducted the services. Three hundred persons were present. The deceased was a person who was held in the highest esteem by his friends and neighbors and his early death is deeply mourned.

—The Williston Home, Waltham street, is to be dedicated on Monday, Dec. 16th. The house is open for inspection and donations from 3:30 to 9 p. m. The services at 7:30 will be in charge of Rev. Mr. Jaynes. Addresses will be made by the different Newton ministers. Rev. Phillips Brooks of Boston will give the dedicatory address. All friends of the work invited.

—The Good Templars initiated three members last Wednesday evening. Selections for the Good of the Order were given by the chorus, Misses Hattie Allen, Franklin Clouston, Sarah Frost and Geo. Clark. Stirring remarks were made by Mr. Fred Trowbridge and also by Grand Marshal Stacey, who called attention to the encouraging fact of 11 cities in Massachusetts having voted for "No Liquor" this year.

—The electric lights in the depot went out at the usual hour, Sunday evening, leaving the passengers in darkness. The carriage master illuminated the waiting rooms by means of gas jets, and a large crowd waited patiently until nearly midnight for the arrival of the inward and outward accommodation trains, delayed on account of the entertainments given in Boston in aid of the families of the deceased Boston firemen.

—At the meeting of J. Wiley Edmonds camp 100, held in Good Templars Hall, Monday evening, these officers were elected for the ensuing year: T. W. M. Ferris, captain; G. H. Shattuck, 1st Lieut.; Jesse Ayles, 2d Lieut.; L. J. Sears, Percy Weston, Jessie Ayles, Camp council; J. Sears, delegate to Division commandment; H. J. Shattuck, alternate. The public installation of the officers named will occur in the City Hall, Monday evening, Jan. 13.

—At a meeting of Triton Council, R. A., held last Monday evening, these officers were elected for the ensuing year: J. R. Condrin, R. M.; Kunt, R. M.; M. Duane, P. R.; W. H. Fails, O.; F. C. Sheridan, secy.; Joseph Commons, collector; J. H. Nickerson, treasurer; William Usher, W. John Ayles, S.; J. R. Condrin, delegate to grand council. A public installation of the officers named will occur in the City Hall, Monday evening, Jan. 13.

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—At a meeting of Triton Council, R. A., held last

WIRE, FIRE, IRE.

I'm an irresponsible copper wire,
A worker of death and havoc dire;
I'm strung aloft among iron and spire,
A public enemy electric fire.
"What are you allowed to exist?" you inquire,
Because I'm the pet of the "Expert" bar,
And those that own me do not desire
To buy their pet, the death dealing wire.
I bring to the world laughs and tears,
To the growing public who don't admire
The sancy, snaky, electric destroyer.
Ho! ho! I laugh as I start the fire.
Ha! ha! I strike to the earth the fire.
To the poor houses leaps higher and higher.
Oh! my copper soul has a golden fire
To defend its love, the electric wire,
To stifle the voice of the public crier.
And when I'm through, I leave a fire,
With havoc and death and ruins and fire.
Are hid in the tall pole's stringy attire.
Bury children and home if you so desire.
But please don't bother the electric wire.
Lowell Mall.

ONE CHRISTMAS DAY.

BY ANNA M. DWIGHT.

Virginia Morris's "bosom friend," Alicia Dayton, was to be married a Christmas, and, naturally enough, Virginia was to be one of the bridesmaids. There was to be a grand combination of Christmas and wedding festivities at the Dayton's elegant country home on the Hudson. Alicia liked to do things in her own way, and it was usually different from everybody else's.

The two girls had been educated at the same fashionable school, and had there formed an intimacy which lasted even after Mr. Morris lost his money and went with his family to live in a stupid country town. Virginia's only glimpse of gaiety since that time had been her visits to Alicia, who was devoted to her. The luckiest winter of Virginia's life, according to her mother, had been one spent in New York with the Dayton's. Here she had met the Honorable George Pemberton Dudley, a wealthy Englishman, who immediately fell in love with her.

He followed her to her own home in Briardale, where he proposed and was accepted. At 22, life seemed to have nothing better to offer Virginia, and to reject him would have broken her mother's heart. Alicia Dayton was a little indignant. Deeply in love with her own betrothed, she was horrified at her friend's coolness. Not that Alicia could find any objection to the Honorable George. He was an unexceptionable party—a great catch, people said, for the poor girl; but he was 40, and Virginia did not love him—two trifles which Mrs. Morris considered beneath notice, and she had her way.

Mr. Pemberton had arrived in Briardale to make a short visit when Miss Dayton's invitation came. He had come to try and persuade his betrothed to fix a date for the marriage.

He had been in America nearly a year and was rather anxious to get home.

He was in the parlor—it was hardly large enough to be dignified by name of drawing room, Virginia declared—receiving Mrs. Morris's sympathy. She had just been promising him her assistance when her daughter entered with Alicia's letter.

"She is to be married on Christmas eve and go away the following night, but the rest of us are to stay the week out and hold high carnival to amuse the disconsolate family—it's one of Alicia's fancies, of course—she is a law unto herself," and Virginia laughed.

Mr. Dudley gave a little cough, which with him always expressed disapprobation. He disapproved of young women who were a law unto themselves. He admired his betrothed for her elegance and correctness of manner—in spite of her poverty, she was much better calculated to adorn a high position than Miss Dayton. Neither he nor Mrs. Morris was particularly delighted with the idea of Virginia going to "Misrule Hall," as Alicia had named her castle.

Miss Morris did not take the seat which her lover had brought for her, but stood with her hand on the back of her mother's chair.

"We bridesmaids are to be there a week before the wedding," she was saying, eagerly, quite unconscious of her hearer's lack of sympathy.

The Honorable George was stirred by a feeling of jealousy—he had never seen his betrothed so eager and enthusiastic. He was angry to think that Miss Dayton possessed a power he lacked, but he dared not show his feeling except in a little unconscious stiffness which bored Virginia.

Later on, however, the young woman's elders thawed somewhat—they were invited to join the wedding party, too, though of course they were not to go until the day before Christmas.

"Miss Dayton was quite capable of not asking me at all," Mrs. Morris confided to Mr. Dudley. "I am agreeably disappointed."

In due time Virginia started. She was to go with her father to the place where her friends would meet her. It was a delightful week. She experienced an undutiful but joyful sense of freedom, and soothed her conscience by not allowing Alicia to abuse the Honorable George.

"Understand me, I only object to him in the character of your lover; he is charming otherwise," cried the bride-elect, but her friend would not listen.

Just about dusk, on the evening of the 24th, Alicia came into Virginia's room very excitedly.

"The most curious thing has happened," she cried, eagerly. "My aunt, who has lived in California for years and never been E. S., has accepted my invitation and arrived just now, and an old friend of Harry's—Harry was the intended groom—who has been in Australia, has telegraphed from New York, inviting himself to the wedding."

Virginia agreed with the speaker that it was very strange, and would have asked more questions, but Alicia was called away.

The wedding-hour was approaching—the ceremony was to take place at half-past 7, in the pretty little church near by, which Mr. Dayton had built. Alicia had refused to have a morning wedding, declaring she did not like the fashion, even though it was English. At last the bridal party was ready and started. Everything went off satisfactorily, and, when the ceremony was over, they returned to the house.

The long drawing-rooms were brilliant with lights and flowers, and the bride and groom took their places under a gor-

geous floral canopy to receive congratulations. Virginia stood close by the happy couple, watching Mr. Dudley, her mother on his arm, making their way through the crowd. Suddenly Alicia touched her lightly.

"Virginia," she said, "I want to introduce you to my aunt, Miss Hargrave."

A very handsome woman, looking scarcely 30, cordially grasped Virginia's hand in response to the introduction, and made some pretty speech. At this moment the groom spoke:

"Here is some one else I want you to know, Miss Morris—may I present my old friend, Mr. Vernon?"

Virginia Morris did not faint—she was perfectly conscious of everything around her—but she must have grown very pale, for Harry Windrim said hastily:

"What is the matter, Virginia?" he asked, in a stern tone. "The time for misunderstandings is past. We are older and wiser now than three years ago. Last night, you seemed glad to see me, unless I read your eyes wrong; to-day, you have scarcely looked at me. You must speak, Virginia. For heaven's sake, put me out of my misery!"

"I wish I could," the words were just audible, and the despair on the calm, high-bred face would have startled her acquaintances, could they have seen the change.

"What do you mean?" Jack's voice was not loud, but it sounded terribly distinct. "You will drive me mad in a moment!"

"Don't—it is hardly worth while"—and now she spoke, she fancied, in her usual even clear tones, though they were really only a horrid caricature of them. "Jack," she went on, "I am a cruel girl—I am engaged to be married."

"Is it the man you walked to church with?"

She bent her head in reply.

It seemed hours to the wretched woman before Vernon spoke again.

"Do you love him, Virginia?" he asked, with what seemed to his hearer a sort of quiet curiosity.

Again she bent her head. That seemed the easiest and best way to answer his question.

"I do not believe it, Virginia."

A sudden wild joy woke in the girl's heart. Her deception was useless, and she could not be sorry.

Jack stood quite close to her now, leaning into the mantel and looking gloomily down.

"You simply mean to sacrifice yourself and me both. Do you suppose that man loves you as I do, Virginia? Why, he has probably had a dozen fancies before now. I have never cared for any one but you, dear."

"You are very good, Jack." There was a sob in her voice.

"And you will break your engagement with a man you do not love?" he went on, eagerly.

"I cannot."

"You mean you will not."

"Hush!" said Virginia, and, in the silence that followed, they heard the door of the adjoining room open. Then, through the portiere which Virginia had half pushed back, came the sound of voices. Surely these were Mr. Dudley's tones—whose were the other? Virginia did not recognize them. But what was that Mr. Dudley was saying?

"Alicia," and surely the tone was a tenderer one than she had ever heard from him, "I have never really loved any woman except yourself"—almost the same words Jack had just said to her—was she going mad? "But I am engaged to be married." The very words she had spoken to Jack a moment since—what did it all mean? "I am an honorable man," Mr. Dudley's voice was saying, "and she is a poor girl. I do not think she really loves me, but—" here he hesitated—"you understand."

"I understand." The answer was very gentle.

"Jack, Jack, do you hear?" whispered Virginia, leaning toward him, a mad joy in her face.

But Jack did not hear, or rather he did not comprehend. The voices of the speakers were strange to him; he had caught only a word or two, for he had not been listening, but looking at Virginia's changing face.

"I am glad you have told me this—glad that you have forgiven me for wronging you. I shall be better all my life for knowing you were true to me—kinder to the woman I have promised to marry," Mr. Dudley went on.

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But Virginia waited to hear no more. She sprang up, and laying her head on Jack's shoulder, cried softly.

That utterly bewildered young man, not knowing what else to do, put his arms about her and kissed her tears away, and she did not repulse him. He was about to open his lips to ask for explanations when Virginia gently released herself and drew him toward the adjoining room. A moment later she was pushing aside the portiere.

"It isn't very polite, but it's the only thing to be done," she whispered, and then stopped, for there, in the little music room, stood the Honorable George Pemberton Dudley, holding the hand of a lady—and that lady was Miss Hargrave, Alicia's aunt.

"Can you ever forgive me, my dear Mr. Dudley?" Virginia addressed her astonished fiance. "But I have been listening—I have heard every word you said. My old sweetheart has come back, too—we had a misunderstanding three years ago—and he still wants to marry me. May I put my ring on this lady's finger?"

As she spoke, she slipped the magnificent diamond off her hand, and, taking silence for consent, transferred the shining circlet to the finger of Miss Hargrave.

"We had our little misunderstanding 15 years ago," said Mr. Dudley, his grave face transfigured, "but love can bridge over even that time."

And the newly-made bride, coming with Mrs. Morris in quest of the truants, found four happy people whom her weddin' had brought together, and who will never, while life lasts, forget that One Christmas Day.—[Peterson's Magazine.]

The dawn of Christmas morning ended her vigil, and Virginia was thankful that a late breakfast deferred her meeting with the rest of the guests. She went down at the last moment, a little fever-spot burning in each cheek and enhancing her beauty. It was not necessary to have much to say to anyone, for immediately after the meal the party separated to get ready for church. Virginia, of course, walked with her mother and Mr. Dudley. She saw Jack, but would not glance at him, since her brief morning greeting. Evidently he did not guess the reason for her avoidance, for she saw, without looking, that he watched her with a troubled expression of countenance.

"Poor Jack!" she thought, while responding to Mr. Dudley's unusually dull plaudits. Virginia was too self-absorbed to notice that her betrothed was not in his ordinary spirits, but Mrs. Morris observed it.

When the party returned from church, luncheon was served, and then they all retired to their rooms. When she came down to dinner, in her rich evening dress, Virginia looked radiantly lovely. Determined to play her part well lent an unwanted sparkle to her usually stately calm. The only person who at all vied with her in brilliancy was Alicia's aunt, who was certainly a magnificent woman. Virginia looked across the table at her with wonder and admiration. Mr. Dudley watched her too, his fiancee noticed, though whether with the same feelings she could not tell. "Well, at any rate, the day is nearly over," thought that sorely-tried damsel, while she laughed and chatted.

When the interminable dinner was at an end, Virginia slipped away from the others into a little room adjoining the library. It was a sort of sanctum for Alicia—her desk stood there, her banjo, of which she had tired, lay carelessly on the floor. Only intimate friends knew of this retreat, so, feeling tolerably secure from intrusion, Virginia threw herself into a chair and took up a book as a shield, in case anyone should come in. But she did not read. She was trying to think what she could do. It would be no use to confide in her mother; she had disapproved of her engagement to Jack in the past—she would disapprove more strongly now. She dared not tell Alicia—she knew what her friend would say.

Footsteps sounded outside. How tiresome—somebody was coming that way! She did not want to see anyone, so she passed into the library through the curtained doorway. The room was empty, and the lights burned low. With a sigh of relief, Virginia threw herself on the sofa. Nobody would disturb her here, unless someone should miss her and come to search. Probably Alicia would soon do that—then she would be obliged to go back; but not yet—she must rest awhile in the cool stillness.

Even the first organized medical association is reported as having done but little, excepting to settle upon a big feebill. In an old medical journal the writer has access to, it is stated that the feebill for a single visit or for advice was two ounces of gold-dust, or \$22.00, while charges for amputation were so large that citizens were fearful of losing their limbs for the benefit of science.

It is said that when society was quite young here, there was no real medical profession, but even former barbers and boot-blacks were found acting as doctors, and if their profession got into discredit in one locality it was easy to move into another portion of the country and try again. In this way they would at length pick up a little experience and then get along better.

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In 1850 bills were reduced so much that a doctor's fee for advice or one visit, was but half an ounce, or eight dollars. The late Dr. Gibbons of San Francisco wrote once, that having just then, in 1850, arrived here from Philadelphia, where one dollar was the usual fee for advice, he doubted whether it was in his power to do eight dollar's worth of good at one sitting. But after paying \$8 for

"What is the matter, Virginia?" he asked, in a stern tone, "The time for misunderstandings is past. We are older and wiser now than three years ago. Last night, you seemed glad to see me, unless I read your eyes wrong; to-day, you have scarcely looked at me. You must speak, Virginia. For heaven's sake, put me out of my misery!"

"I wish I could," the words were just audible, and the despair on the calm, high-bred face would have startled her acquaintances, could they have seen the change.

"My first patient," he said, "looked like a beggar. As he grumbled out his ailments I resolved to act the good Samaritan, and do my share for his relief. I prepared him some medicine, and handed it to him with directions. To my surprise, he thrust his hand in his pocket and drew forth that long buckskin purse, which every Californian carried in those days, inquiring gruffly, 'What's the damage?' With hesitancy and apprehension, I answered, 'Eight dollars.' To my amazement the miserable creature exhibited no consternation, but tossed an eagle on the table and turned on his heel. In the surprise of the moment, I forgot the difference between eight and ten dollars till he was at the door, when I modestly suggested the matter of change. 'Never mind the change!' he exclaimed, contemptuously. 'All I want is to get well!' I stood a few moments thinking of angels in disguise, and ever since have entertained the most kindly feeling toward California beggars."

To show what a many-tongued state California is it is only necessary to mention one fact in connection with the Thanksgiving dinner given by the Y. M. C. Association of San Francisco. It has long been customary for the association to give a dinner to all members who are away from their homes on this day, usually a large number. On Thanksgiving day, this year, there were over 200 young men who sat down to an excellent dinner furnished by friends, prominent among whom were Mrs. Leland Stanford, Mr. Alexander, Mrs. Wm. Crocker, etc.

After the dinner was over each young man was requested to rise and state his name and nationality, or the state from which he came. They did as requested, and when all had reported it was found that there were twenty-four states represented there, and eighteen nationalities. If each young man had spoken in his original tongue the place would certainly have been a babel.

PACIFIC COAST.

Dress "Forms" for ladies' home use, as well as for dressmakers, have become indispensable. Ladies find that with their help a great portion of dressmaking can be done at home. Then the saving of fatigue is to many worth many times the cost. In fact, with Ufford's superb "Forms" dress fitting becomes a pleasure. It is important to know which of the many kinds in the market to select. We can safely advise ladies to call at 12 West street (over Bigelow & Kennard's), and see their great variety of "figure forms," especially their new "Extension," which surpasses any we have seen, having many new and desirable features. Their "Forms" are in use in hundreds of this city and elsewhere.

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MASSACHUSETTS

ATHENS OF TO-DAY.

Its Court and King—The Royal Palace and Gardens—Railways in the Classic Land. It is a well known fact in Athens that King George has outlived his popularity, and all classes hail with expectancy the approaching marriage of the duke of Sparta, for it is an open secret that he will shortly succeed to the throne. The duke is a great favorite with the Athenians, and a most enthusiastic welcome awaits his German bride. The residence of the future bride and bridegroom will, so far as Athens is concerned, be a splendid new palace built for the purpose, and situated almost immediately in front of the royal palace, where the king is often in residence.

The royal palace is very simple and severely classic in treatment as to its exterior, but several of the state apartments in the interior are decorated with a richness and elegance which are very unique in effect, notably the splendid ballroom, with its massive pillars and wealth of crystal chandeliers. From the upper front windows of the most central rooms access may be had to a balcony which commands a most varied and enchanting panoramic view of the city, the most picturesque object in the same being that rocky citadel, the Acropolis, with its crown of ruined temples and sacred buildings, all glowing with color in the clear transparent atmosphere, which is the charm of this fabled country of delight.

The royal gardens surrounding the palace are in certain conditions open to the public, but are not kept in the spick-and-span order usual in such resorts. A pleasant feature in their arrangement is the frequent introduction between the flower beds of small streams of running water, which, besides serving the purpose of irrigation, lend a refreshing coolness to a sometimes too hot and dusty aspect.

Athens is in the dry season subject to a perfect sirocco of dust, so much so that many of the inhabitants betake themselves for that period to the neighboring seaports of Piraeus and the sister town of classic antiquity. This dust is the one great drawback against a continued residence in so fair a city, and it is said that some travelers coming in a particularly dry season were so smothered in thick clouds of heavy white dust that after performing the necessary ablutions they fled the place with the utmost speed at command, leaving their short visit to remain a dusty and obscured memory in their minds.

Railways are not at present largely developed in Greece, the most recent project being a line to Larissa, though the main branch from Patras to Athens is the chief iron road in the country. On this line the traveling is none of the swiftest; and though, as may be seen on the map, the distance is comparatively short between the seaport town of Patras and the capital, yet one would hardly credit that it should be at such a miraculous speed that if you start at 11 o'clock in the morning you arrive at Athens at 7 o'clock in the evening. But it may be that the railway company desires to afford the eager sightseer full opportunity for gazing over the ever changing beauties of mountain, lake and sea scenery through which he slowly passes.

The railway station at Athens is situated at a long distance from the city, and the approach to the latter is through a miserable and mean thoroughfare, from which one emerges with a glad surprise into a maze of broad streets lined with handsome buildings, all glowing in the stately glory of freshly hewn white marble, and filled with a gay and picturesque throng. One of the finest of the many splendid residences in modern Athens is the mansion belonging to Dr. Schliemann, and as this, in common with the prevailing fashion, is surmounted with elegant statues and otherwise enriched with moldings, carvings and other adornments, it seems a fitting home for so great a master of archaeological lore.—London Figaro.

Remarkable Surgical Operation.

It is rather an unusual occurrence to remove part of the thigh bone by the aid of a chisel and hammer, but such an operation was successfully accomplished the other day at St. Mary's hospital by Dr. D. J. Hayes, Stephen McGaughy, of Franklin township, Manitowoc county, had his right leg injured two years ago. Inflammation set in, and finally the disease developed into necrosis of the bone. Then a new growth of bony tissue, an inch in thickness, soon incased the diseased structure, and prevented the young man from walking. The contiguous tissues became perforated with fistulae, from which flowed disagreeable pus. The surgeon operated on the new bone with a chisel and hammer, and after two hours' labor removed every vestige of the structure. The young man has rapidly improved and will shortly be able to walk.—Milwaukee Wisconsin.

Result of Hypnotism.

The only son of the late Duchess Galliera, M. Ferrari Galliera, is at present in this city with an inseparable companion, one M. Boulanger. Two days ago M. Galliera took the oath as a Servian subject. The reason of this is interesting. For several years M. Galliera has lived in the firm conviction that Boulanger, who is really the son of his coachman, is his brother. I am told that the illusion is the work of hypnotism. He has made attempts in several countries to give M. Boulanger the position of a brother and failed. In Servia this extraordinary wish has been fulfilled, and M. Boulanger is now the heir presumptive to the Galliera property, amounting to more than 15,000,000 francs. M. Galliera has acquired much landed property in Servia. Yesterday he distributed 12,000 francs to charitable institutions.—Vienna Cor. London Daily News.

The tan shoe may have a permanent future after all. One of the results of the recent maneuvers of the British fleet has been the suggestion that the marines should wear tan or brown shoes henceforth instead of black ones, and brown gloves instead of white.

SOME SORT OF 'SAURUS.

Relic of a Formidable Pliocene Monster Found in Alaskan Ice.

Capt. Frank McDermott, United States inspector of boilers, sent to President Dekum, of the Northern Pacific Industrial association, a part of the fossil remains of the head of some cetacean or reptilian monster, which was dug and cut out of an Alaskan glacier some time ago. This has been imbedded in the ice for many hundreds of thousands of years, but still retains "an ancient and a fish-like smell." It is a reminder of those far days, possibly of an earlier era even than that when, according to some poet, the inhabitants sat on some promontory which jutted out into the vasty deep, and purr pose du temps "bobbed for a while with an ichthyosaurus."

This relic of a bygone age, the mere sight of which would make glad the heart of a San Francisco silurian, is of the following dimensions: Extreme length, fourteen inches; extreme width at base, eleven inches, tapering to two inches; extreme thickness, seven inches. There are ten teeth on each side of the upper jaw and eleven on each side of the lower, the longest two and two-thirds inches, the shortest one inch. They dovetail into each other with mathematical accuracy, and are in a state of perfect preservation. Only one of the teeth is missing, having been broken off, probably, by the finder to preserve as a souvenir. Not the slightest evidence of decay is to be seen at the place of fracture.

The massive jaws and formidable teeth indicate immense and most destructive crushing, biting and grinding power. What proportion of the head, whether one-third, one-half, or more or less, has been brought to light, cannot with any accuracy be conjectured. Possibly Agassiz or some other great naturalist could tell at a glance. It has been placed in the apartments of the Oregon Alpine club for inspection. It is to be hoped that, if the local savants get to disputing over it, they will bear in mind the awful fate of that member of the society on the Stanislaus, who, after a memorable debate in that body, made himself a shortstop for a "passel of bones," and then "the subsequent proceedings interested him no more." Keep cool, judge.

On the arrival of "the remains" at the exposition building, President Dekum called in Capt. Dubois and Capt. Douglas to ascertain their opinions as to what sort of a head it was. Both of these gentlemen "gave it up." While the above measurements were being taken, Capt. George Pope, who has "sailed the seas over" more than once, inspected it and gave it as his opinion that it was part of the head of a sperm whale which had got caught out on first base during the glacial period. Just then Mr. O. P. Mason came in, and, after looking at the relic of the deceased monster, declared it to be a souvenir of the reptilian age, probably the head of a plesiosaurus. In that event he probably was not used for bait by the antediluvian of the imaginative poet already quoted.

Badnage aside, the relic is a most singular and interesting one, and it will probably be necessary to wait until Professor Condon sees to it to have it fully identified. Capt. McDermott states that the relic was sent to the United States inspector's office by a gentleman now in Alaska, and was received on Thursday morning, the 10th inst. It was taken out of the ice about two months ago at some point in northern Alaska. No statement accompanied it. Capt. McDermott has written back to the finder to forward the remainder of the body or as much of it as can be secured. He will reserve his decision as to what disposition he will make of this interesting and valuable find.—Portland Oregonian.

Royalty Behind the Footlights.

There is a marvelous show in the rigidity of Balmoral life when the queen actually allows the ballroom of the castle to be converted into a theatre, with a stage and appliances arranged by people from Aberdeen, specially painted scenery, representing views on Deeside, and an orchestra from Aberdeen. The piece was "Used Up," and Princess Beatrice played Lady Clutterbuck. The Empress Eugenie would not attend the performance, but she went over from Abergeldie for the dress rehearsal. The piece was given three times, and a number of guests were invited (from Invercauld, Braemar, Birkhall and Glenmuick), as well as the tenants, estate servants and gillies. The performance was a very creditable one, and valuable aid was rendered by Col. Arthur Collins, who was stage manager (also playing Sir Charles Colstdream), and by Lady Ampthill, who made an excellent prompter.—London Figaro.

When Ayer's Sarsaparilla was recommended to me for catarrah, I was inclined to doubt its efficacy. Having tried so many remedies, with little benefit, I had no faith that anything would cure me. I was disengaged from the loss of appetite and impaired digestion. I had nearly lost the sense of smell, and my system was badly deranged. I was absolutely discouraged, when a friend urged me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and referred me to persons whom it had cured. After taking half a dozen bottles of this medicine I am convinced that the only sure way of treating this obnoxious disease is through the blood.—Charles H. Malone, 113 River St., Lowell, Mass.

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NEWTON CENTRE.

—H. S. Williams will keep his store open every evening next week.

—Next Tuesday evening is election of officers, at Order of Iron Hall.

—The Baptists had a large sociable in their pretty parlor on Wednesday evening.

—The widening of Waverly avenue near Alderman Harbach's residence has been finished.

—The Dillettante Club met on Thursday evening, with Col. and Mrs. E. H. Haskell, Beacon street.

—The late J. Warren Merrill of Cambridge has bequeathed \$20,000 to the Theological Institute.

—We hope soon to have light from the incandescent lamps, which appear to be ready for service.

—Mr. David Blaisdell has moved back to Newton Centre, from Boston, where he has resided for a year.

—Mr. Ezra C. Dudley has returned this week from his western ranch. He expects to pass the winter here.

—Miss Ethel Stanwood, who has been visiting Mrs. Dudley, has returned to her home at Wellesley Hills.

—The singers gallery of the Methodist church is being enlarged by Mr. Garey, more room being needed.

—Mr. Frank E. Fennessy of Cedar street sailed on Saturday for a business trip to Europe. He intends being away several weeks.

—Miss Stevens, who has been with H. S. Williams, goes to California very soon with her father and mother, to join her brother, who is in business there.

—There will be an entertainment and sale by the ladies of Home Circle in Stevens Hall, Stevens building, Newton Highlands, on Monday evening, Dec. 16th, at half past 6 o'clock.

—Mr. D. W. Brownell has sold his business to Wm. Stringer, who will hereafter carry on the business. Mr. Brownell will locate in Fitchburg, where he finds a good opening.

—On Monday evening Prof. and Mrs. John English entertained the students at their residence on Beacon street. A very pleasant evening was passed, other guests being invited to meet them.

—The quarterly meeting of the Temperance Union will be held in the Congregational church Sunday evening, Dec. 15th, at 7 o'clock. An address will be given by Hon. B. B. Johnson of Waltham.

—The former students at Vassar College residing in the vicinity of Boston, have organized a Boston branch of the Vassar Students' Aid Society, and Mrs. Hemans Burr has been chosen one of the directors.

—Mr. W. W. Mackintosh, a former resident of Oak Hill, and who will be remembered by our older citizens as an active participant in Newton's town meetings in years gone by, is visiting Mr. James Smith, Oak Hill.

—At a meeting at West Newton on Wednesday evening, Messrs. C. D. Bartlett, C. F. Bartlett, G. B. Sherman, Valentine Hafermehl, and Capt. J. E. Cousens of Newton Centre, joined the Veterans Fire Association.

—Mr. C. Howard Wilson was the guest of the Woburn Tariff Reform club, last evening, and read his clever poem, "The Wonderful Tariff" and gave an address on the work of the Newton Tariff Reform club.

—Mr. Whitman, a senior in the Baptist Theological Seminary, was married this week to Miss Mary Scott of Upper Falls. Mr. Whitman has been supplying the Baptist pulpit at the Upper Falls for a year or more.

—Mr. and Mrs. Charles K. Stearns are expected home to-day from their wedding trip, which extended from Chicago to Tennessee and back by Washington. Their new house on the border of the lake is ready for their occupancy.

—Mr. Richard Wilson, son of Mr. R. M. Wilson, and Miss Kitty Thurston, were united in marriage Wednesday evening by Rev. L. C. Barnes. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson started for Washington, D. C., directly after the ceremony, where they will spend three weeks.

—The list of advertised letters at the post office this week are as follows: Miss Minnie Atkinson, Mr. F. E. Beal, Mr. Thomas Burke, Mr. J. Dorsey, Miss Maggie Glogau, Mr. P. Kutting, Mrs. M. Mullowney, Geo. N. Newton, Mrs. Oliver Phillips, Mrs. Frank Pendergast, Mr. Michael Stacey, Miss Traces.

—Dr. W. F. Hahn's mortar sign was broken this day, this week, in a curious manner. A lineman at work on the telephone pole opposite, saw off a large limb from the tree adjacent, which fell upon the wire running to Mr. Hahn's telephone, slid down and struck the mortar, knocking out the bottom.

—Yesterday afternoon a large and brilliant reception was held at the residence of Dr. R. H. Fitz, 18 Arlington street, Boston in honor of his niece, Miss Louise Fitz of Homer street. Mrs. R. H. Fitz and Miss Louise Fitz received the guests. The reception hours were from 4 to 7 p.m., and during that time a large number of Newton and Boston friends were welcomed.

—Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Garey were very agreeably surprised by about fifty of their Methodist friends, on Saturday evening. Refreshments were brought to the guests, after the disposal of which Mr. Garey was presented with a fine etching. The evening was spent in a social manner, and a very pleasant party broke up later, with best wishes to Mr. and Mrs. Garey.

—Rev Lemuel C. Barnes of the Baptist church read his resignation last Sunday morning, which was a complete surprise to most of his hearers. A church meeting was held Monday evening to consider the matter, and it was almost unanimously voted to ask Mr. Barnes to withdraw his resignation. It is earnestly hoped that Rev. Mr. Barnes will reconsider, as his position in this place has been very satisfactory to almost every one in the society.

—On Wednesday evening Trinity Association held its second annual party in Small Associates' Hall. The capacity of the hall was taxed to its utmost and a delightful evening was passed. A short vaudeville was well given by Mrs. Prentiss, Miss Lane and Mr. Day, followed by music from the banjo and mandolin club of this village. Miss Belle Bassett sang a Spanish song to a mandolin accompaniment and for a time sang "Alabama" in Spanish. After the music, refreshments of cream, cake and coffee were partaken of, following which the hall was cleared for dancing. About fifty young people enjoyed this for the rest of the evening. The party was so successful that the ladies find that besides clearing the evening expenses, they can pay for the china and spoons to be used on other occasions of a like nature.

—The young people connected with the members of the Improvement Society during the last year, The Thespians were asked by that society to give to them, to swell the play ground fund. The Thespians cheerfully consented and six weeks were devoted to the preparation of two plays which passed off so well on Wednesday evening. They feel rather hurt because the members of the Improvement Society manifested so little interest, and

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NEWTON TARIFF REFORM CLUB

Every person interested in the subject of the Tariff is cordially invited to take part in the discussions carried on at the monthly general meetings, which will be given to inquiries, criticisms and communications of every kind whether coming from Tariff Reformers, Free Traders, or High Protectionists. Address Secretary of the Tariff Reform Club, Newton Centre, Mass.

"Every advance towards a free exchange of commodities is an advance in civilization. Every obstruction to a free exchange is born of the same narrow, despotic spirit which planted castles upon the Rhine to plunder peaceful commerce; every obstruction to commerce is a tax upon consumption; every facility to a free exchange cheapens commodities, increases trade and production, and promotes civilization. Nothing is worse than sectionalism within a nation, and nothing is better for the peace of nations than unrestricted freedom of commerce and intercourse with each other."

JOHN SHERMAN.

An Interesting Dilemma.
"THE FREE RAW MATERIAL THEORY MUST BE ABANDONED OR DESTROYED, ELSE RUIN TO THE SYSTEM OF PROTECTION IS INEVITABLE AND NEAR AT HAND."

COLUMBUS DELANO.

Tariff Reform at Woburn.

On the evening of Thursday, Dec. 12, the Tariff Reformer had the pleasure of meeting the Woburn Tariff Reformers at their monthly gathering. Mr. Samuel W. Mendon, the Sec. of the Question Clubs, is President of the Club, and makes a splendid leader for the reformers of Woburn to rally around. The Secretary of the Club was master of a merchantman for thirteen years, and since he has been "legislated off the ocean" has made a careful study of shipping law here and abroad. The editorial pages of the great Boston Dailies have more than once contained his word on subsidies. The Tariff Reformer didn't care to say much about Tariff to men such as these; but he told them about the formation of the Club at Newton, its growth, the enthusiasm and interest of its members, and the good influence it has been in persuading the people to hear the cause even if they could not accept its teachings.

The Woburn Club is growing steadily and now numbers nearly 50. In addition to taking part in the Question Club movement, and the Subsidy Discussion, the members of the Club communicate their views to the people through the columns of the Woburn City Press. The editor of this paper is thoroughly in sympathy with the movement and almost every week letters and editorials appear in its pages from members of the club.

In conversation with one of the club, a prominent leather manufacturer, the Tariff Reformer learned that the sole industry of the town is the manufacture of leather. More than fifteen hundred operatives are employed, and the local tradesmen are of course entirely dependent upon their custom. Of the leather manufactured at Woburn fully one third is exported. If the "free raw material theory is abandoned" and the tax on hides restored, the exportation of leather from Woburn would cease instantly, and one third of her working population be obliged to seek work and wages elsewhere.

"Who wants to tax hides?" The cattle men do, and who doubts but that their agent is at Washington now dogging the steps of the Ways and Means Committee? Read the New York Protectionist papers and note the loud demand from the Great Plains for a Tax on Hides. But the people of Woburn do not want it, and the Woburn Tariff Reform Club is doing its part to keep it off; and the Newton Club send greeting and good wishes and promise of aid. If Delano's dilemma is a real dilemma the Reformers will not hesitate in the choice.

The Choice.

"The free raw material theory must be abandoned or destroyed, else ruin to the system of protection is inevitable, and near at hand."

COLUMBUS DELANO.

Another Message.

And this time a message from a man! We regret the contrast but only speak the word in every one's mouth. A president of 60,000,000 of people communicate to Congress the needs of the nation and the methods by which a great historic party means to meet those needs:—here was opportunity to move the souls of men to high and noble endeavor. Who has found in it anywhere one word of inspiration for anyone? Harmless, because lifeless!

But the merchants of a great city invite Mr. Cleveland to speak to them. And Mr. Cleveland speaks to the merchants with such earnestness, such sincerity, such wisdom, and yet with so fine a mingling of frankness and courtesy, that friends and foes are alike ready to command and are alike the better for the words. More:—the next morning when the nation read the words, everyone was glad, everyone was helped, because a man had been found with convictions and with courage to utter them.

Fine as the address at the Banquet was, we doubt whether any part of it was more characteristic of the man than the dozen words spoken next day to the Democrats of the Bay State Club.

"I want to say one word to you, gentlemen, as Democrats, about the questions of reform that are agitating the public mind. I beg of you as Democrats not to be afraid of saying what you believe in any of these topics. Tariff reform, of course, is ours and we do not propose to be robbed of it under any pretence whatever. All things come to those that wait, and we are willing to wait. Let me tell you, gentlemen, that other reforms are as important; let me tell you that you should keep abreast of these reforms; let me ask of you as far as within you lie, although I do not believe the administration is necessary—to do all you can to aid the Democratic party forward and to allow it to feel that it is the party of the people, and this fact cannot be denied. Let us then keep our minds to the benefits of the people, their advantages and their interests wherever we see them. Let us follow this and we shall surely be right."

The Democracy are not used to this sort of talk. Here is a leader that leads! They cannot do better than follow!

No, This is not a Threat.

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COLUMBUS DELANO.

The College Professor.

My dear Secretary: Have you given any attention to the Worsted decisions? A cousin of mine is a member of the firm that imports second grade worsteds—used for the clothing of the people—

from England, perhaps in larger quantities than any other in this city. The house has been in the business for thirty years and has paid the United States thousands, I suppose, hundreds of thousands of dollars duty. My cousin assures me that the distinction between worsteds and worsteds has existed for over half a century, that every manufacturer and every dealer in Europe and America recognizes it, and that the tariff does. At the dictation of the Republican woolen men, foremost Mr. Plummer, the customs authorities have ruled that, (though the Congress distinguished putting one duty on woolens and another on worsteds), that there is no difference, that worsteds are woolens and must pay the higher duty. And this Plummer has cost my cousin's house over \$50,000 so far. So, I am against this administration, its friends, its dictators, its hangers-on, and its catspaws. And I shall be glad to have it worsted in 1892, even if the colored men should suffer somewhat longer. It is not only that I prefer my white cousin to my black brother, but so far as I can judge dispassionately, there is a great principle involved. In the South they are in the Medieval Era—they will develop out of it, as the North have done. But if the North is to be governed by the wanamakers and plummers, if places are to be bought, and if money can procure administrative arbitrary twisting of the law, then there's an end of Liberty, if not of Independence.

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A COLLEGE PROFESSOR.

A Charming Souvenir.

The Youth's Companion Double Christmas Number is a charming souvenir. Its delicately colored cover encloses a wealth of stories and pictures that are intensely interesting to readers of all ages. Some of the features are, "Christmas in a Wagon" by L. Harcourt, a story of pioneer life in the Rocky Mountains; "A Double Decker" by Mrs. Frank Lee, a story for the boys, and another for the girls, entitled "Beth's Winter Stocking," by Mrs. H. G. Bowe; an interesting description by Emory J. Hayes of the famous "Minot's Ledge Light"; B. Buckley's "Sleep of Plants, and What it Means"; "Attacked by Cheyennes" by K. L. O. F. Wolcott, a story of wild western life; "A Christmas Night's Sensation" by Clinton B. Converse, and "Alice's Christmas," both fresh and appropriate to the season; highly beneficial editorials on "Thoroughness" and "Stanley's Return," with a beautiful page for the very young children, together with anecdotes and bits of fun, combining to make a complete treasury for the whole family.

49th Winter Term

BEGINS DECEMBER 30, 1889.

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EDWARD D. BALDWIN, Editor and Publisher

TELEPHONE NO. 80.

The GRAPHIC is printed and mailed Friday afternoons, and is for sale at all News Stands in the Newtons, and at the Boston & Albany News Room, Boston Depot.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS must be accompanied with the name of the writer, and unpublished communications cannot be returned by mail unless stamps are enclosed.

THE NEWTON GRAPHIC HAS BEEN CONSOLIDATED WITH THE GRAPHIC

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

The ordinance providing for a board of public works for the city, which was presented to the city council Monday evening, ought to be passed and put in force as early as possible. In no other way could so much efficiency be added to every department, provided proper men were selected for the board, and also in no other way could the city save so much money, and at the same time accomplish more. Uniting all the departments under one head would make it possible to have the city work done to the best advantage, and there are not lacking examples in other cities, of the many benefits of such a scheme.

Besides, it would bring great relief to the members of the city council, who are now overworked on some of the more important committees, and who have to give a great deal of time to the city business, which no business man can afford to give. The city has always been fortunate in the class of men elected to represent the different wards, but it becomes a more difficult task every year to persuade the best men to accept a nomination, and undertake the amount of work required of the members. Only men of some leisure can afford the time.

Take the chairman of the highway committee, for instance. The past year Alderman Harbach has given the greater portion of his time to the city's business, without any benefit to himself, except the satisfaction of seeing that all the business that devolves upon the one holding that position was discharged in the most faithful manner, and with a careful regard to the interests of the city. The man who does such an amount of work is as much deserving of a salary as any of the officials at City Hall, and it is not just to expect so much of a man who is serving without pay. Fortunately for the city, Mr. Harbach has the time, but nevertheless the duties properly belong in the paid departments, and with a board of public works, the city could still have the benefit of Mr. Harbach's careful supervision, without requiring him to give up so much of his time to the duties of his position. The same is true of the chairman of the lamp committee, although the duties are not so onerous, yet they require an amount of time which a business man can ill afford to give, and also of many other committees. The board of public works would bring a welcome relief to the occupants of these positions, and a distinction could be made between administrative and executive duties. The city has grown so large, its interests are so widespread and cover so much ground, that it is not right to expect men to give services for which the city can well afford to pay.

HIGH SERVICE AT LAST.

We are to have high service at last, and residents and land owners on the beautiful hills about Newton are enthusiastic over the prompt action taken by the City Council Monday night, when the recommendations of the water board were adopted with but slight opposition. The matter has been considered so long, has been so thoroughly gone over by the water board and the engineers, and the demand was so urgent, that it was high time something was done. There is some surprise at the cost, but the general feeling is one of confidence in the water board and their report was so explicit that every citizen could understand it. It is a great victory for the present administration to have carried through to success such an undertaking, which has been so long agitated and the work for which was admitted on all sides.

It had become a regular part of the annual message of the mayor, and the close of every year seemed to see it as far from fulfillment as at the beginning. But the present business-like administration was in earnest about the matter, and it had been pushed forward until the plans were in shape for adoption. Every member of the present City Council was more or less familiar with the subject, and it was wise to push it through before the next board came in with new members, who would have to study it up in order to vote intelligently.

The city has the power to issue the bonds required for the extension of the water supply, and for the high service, and at the rate of interest provided for, the cost will only amount to a tax of 30 cents on a thousand dollars, as stated by Alderman Pettee. That will hardly be felt, and there will be great satisfaction in having the work done thoroughly, and on a scale to meet all the wants of the future.

The discussion was an interesting one, and it was rather remarkable to find every member who has been connected with the City Council the whole of the past year heartily in favor of pressing the whole thing to a vote, and having a final settlement of the matter. Such unanimity in a legislative body is seldom found, and it argues well for the merit of the recommendations of the water board and the engineers. Had there been grave defects they would have been pointed out, or had there been any doubt that this was the best possible plan, success would not have been reached.

It is confidently expected that high service will do so much for the development of the city, that in a very few years the increase in valuation will more than pay the interest on the investment, and the growth of the higher sections of Brookline gives good ground for these expectations. It is an excellent thing to have a progressive city government, that has the courage to attack a great problem and energetically press it to solution.

THE Springfield Union comes out this week strongly against the re-election of Speaker Barrett. It says that it is time the Republican party in this State adopted some other principle of action than to blindly follow precedents, regardless of the qualifications of candidates. The Republican party, it says, will be held responsible for the legislature of 1890, and it will be a grave political mistake to give a second term to a man whose administration was open to so much criticism and question as that of the last speaker of the house. Of Mr. Wardwell, no one can say that he has been tried and found wanting, and he promises to make it his duty to try and improve the methods that prevail at the State House. That these methods need improvement can hardly be questioned by anyone familiar with the record of the last legislature. As the Union is the leading Republican paper in Western Massachusetts, its opinion will have great weight.

THERE has been some complaint because of the delay in issuing the bound volumes of the city reports, but for this the GRAPHIC office is not to blame. The books were all ready to be bound several months ago, but the index, which is prepared by the city clerk, was not ready and has only been received within a few days when the books were immediately sent to the binders. The Australian ballot law brought such a multiplicity of duties, and the loss of his valuable assistant devolved so much labor upon the city clerk, that his regular duties were about all that he could attend to by working from ten to twenty hours out of the twenty-four.

AMONG the special attractions offered by the Atlantic for 1890 are, a new story by Margaret Deland, author of John Ward, Preacher, one of the most popular novels of the day; a series of papers by Oliver Wendell Holmes, in the popular "Autocrat" series, and a novel by Miss Fanny Murfree, a new writer, who is said to have all the talent of her famous sister, Charlie Egbert Cramdock. These will give Atlantic readers a rich feast, and the high standard of the magazine will be maintained by these and other papers from prominent writers. Subscribers to the Atlantic will not forget the Atlantic portraits, of which there are now seven.

THE snow came just in time to make the holiday shopping in Boston seem natural. It would not be Christmas time without the stickiness, dampness, and general unpleasantness underfoot, and the majority of shoppers have resolved as usual that another year they will do their holiday shopping in mid-summer, and probably the usual proportion of them will keep to their intentions. Nevertheless there is a great fascination in the crowds, the mud, and the general intentness on one object, which few people can resist.

MR. L. T. BURR and MR. R. H. WHITE of Boston were interviewed by the Boston Herald in regard to the collectorship, and both expressed themselves in favor of Mr. Beard if a change is to be made. Mr. White thought the people were disgusted with politics being made a business, and said that they wanted the best man and not the best politician in office. Mr. Burr thought that the collectorship was a political office, and that the fact that a man had been active in politics should be no bar to his appointment.

It was thought that the election was too much for Majorie M. and friends were thinking of sending flowers, but last Sunday she came up smiling and sweet as ever in the Boston Courier, although a trifle subdued, and devoted herself mostly to gossip about charity in Newton.

WHAT more valuable Christmas present could any one interested in Newton have than a year's subscription to the GRAPHIC. It would remind one of the giver 52 times in the year, and all for only \$2.00.

ANYTHING to get rid of the surplus seems to be the cry at Washington, and so the refunding of the direct tax of 1861, and subsidies and bounties for any plausible scheme are all favorably considered.

Lasell Notes.

Dean Wright gave the last of his course of lectures upon the Scientific Method of Studying the Bible, Thursday evening, Dec. 12.

Dr. Champlin continues the course of lectures upon Physiology and Hygiene.

Saturday evening, the 14th, the annual game dinner took place. The courses of fish, fowl, and fowl were varied and excellent. The menu was unusually ingenious and pretty, and they are always both. Mr. Wm. T. Shepherd prepared them, and his work of this kind never fails to be artistic.

Sunday evening Miss Frances Willard and Miss Scovell of Tennessee, a young lady Evangelist, who is well known as a Bible reader and explainer, were present at the usual evening prayer meeting. Miss Scovell read a chapter in the New Testament and explained it. Miss Willard spoke briefly. The pupils were much interested.

Monday's snow fall gave Mr. Bragdon an opportunity to send several young women out on a sleigh ride. In some instances these young women were from the extreme South, and this amusement was an entire novelty to them, being their first experience.

The cooking of this week was blanquette of chickens, potato border, breakfast rolls, orange charlotte. Last week it was animal food, soup making, stewed fish, creamed oysters.

Monday and Tuesday evenings a short time was spent in the annual auction of articles for the "F. D. Dow" Fund. The contents of this drawer whose owner cannot be found, are sold for the benefit of some charity. It is our occasion for much merriment, and worthless trifles are sometimes run up to a sum far beyond their value for the joke's sake and to aid the cause. As all the articles are not yet sold it is not known what the amount will be.

Wednesday evening was given to the student's rehearsal in the gymnasium, vocal and instrumental, under the charge of Prof. W. A. Davis and Prof. Walter Davis. Notwithstanding the rainy evening quite a good audience was present. The program included solos, quartettes, and choruses by the Orphean Club. The program was well carried out.

The visitors of the week have been Mrs. Jessie Boone Bonsal of Ohio, a former pupil and Mrs. Carrie Wallace Hussey of Newton Highlands, a graduate, Etta Jackson a former pupil just home from Europe Mr. Colburn, Dr. Sherman from Ohio, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Hubbard, Mr. Rucker, Mr. Sidney, Mrs. Collins and Mrs. Richards, Mr. Wellington, all friends and relatives of the pupils. Miss Gussie Lowe, is also a graduate.

The school closed Thursday noon, Dec. 19, for three weeks' vacation and will re-open, Jan. 9, 1890.

Lieutenant Hamilton of New York, and Major Benyon of Newton, have been visitors at the drill exercises.

The contribution to the fund for Western Indian Missions now amounts to \$400.00.

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Boston, December, 1889
Ladies and Gentlemen:

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FOR SALE—A nice family cow for sale at reasonable price. Address Box 95, Newton.

FOUND—In Newtonville post office, morning of the 14th, a sum of money, which owner can be applying to Postmaster and paying charges.

TO LET—House of 10 rooms and bath, 3 minutes from station at Auburndale. Fine place for boarders. F. A. Child, Davis block, 11th

TO LET—House in West Newton, on Prince street, a nice new house of 12 rooms; very pleasant and comfortable, with all the late improvements; will rent to an acceptable party on terms to suit. Further particulars of C. F. TUTTLE, Hunter St. or on corner of Newell & St. Boston. Also a nice 10-room house on Pleasant street, near the Baptist church; modern improvements; will let reasonable to a responsible party.

TO LET—House and Store on Elmwood St., now occupied by J. O. Evans Sons. Apply to H. B. Coffin, Cole's block.

COW FOR SALE—A grade Jersey cow, 6 or 7 years old, fresh about 15th inst. Price, \$65. Can be seen at cor. Homer and Pleasant streets, Newton Centre.

FOR SALE IN WEST NEWTON—Within 3 minutes walk of City Hall, a desirable house for a family, containing 10 rooms, a large quantity of fruit. Excellent neighborhood. Part of money to remain on mortgage. A bargain if taken at once. Address Box 173, West Newton.

TO LET—A top box-buggy, nearly new, taken in exchange for one built by Murray & Farrell, by H. E. Hibbard. Can be seen at shop of Murray & Farrell, Newton.

TO LET—On Parker street, Newton Centre, house of 10 rooms, 2d floor, West street; five minutes from depot; plenty of fruit and shade trees. Price \$150. Apply to J. R. Pearl, 136 Bedford street, Boston.

TO LET—On Thornton (formerly School) St., corner of Avon Place, Ward One, half of double French roof border, 10 rooms besides bath room, on the modern conveniences. Early possession. Moderate rent. Apply to G. W. Crosby, 8 Eldredge Street.

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Fine Bardon and Lemaire Opera Glasses, Field Glasses and Binocular Telescopes in aluminum and pearl. Glasses to fit different widths of eyes, with leather cases. Prices from \$5.50 to \$16.50. Gold Eye-glasses and spectacles in great variety. Complicated Pocket Knives in silver and pearl. Fine thermometers. Largest stock in New England. The Eye a specialty. No charge for consultation. Open evenings till the 25th.

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It keeps the mouth cool and free from irritation. Plates never drop down with it.

Old sets can be re-made, and a Gold Air Chamber inserted. It costs but very little. These elegant sets, perfectly adapted to the anatomy of the mouth, are guaranteed to be perfect in every detail for Ten Years.

WHY ARE THEY SO CHEAP?
Because I do not believe in charging enormous prices, and depriving those who are in need of comfort from obtaining what is best for their health and appearance. I am possessed of all the latest improvements in the science of dentistry. "Pain is not known in this office." No charge for extracting teeth without pain, when artificial teeth are to be inserted.TEETH!
Dr. Young's Imperial Silenus Rubber—This Rubber is manufactured especially for me, and can not be procured anywhere else. Artificial Teeth made from this rubber are possessed of beauty, strength and purity. Teeth Filled with Gold, Silver and Cement. Teeth repaired in 50 minutes. Sets made while waiting. Artificial Teeth without plates. Crown and bridge work a specialty.

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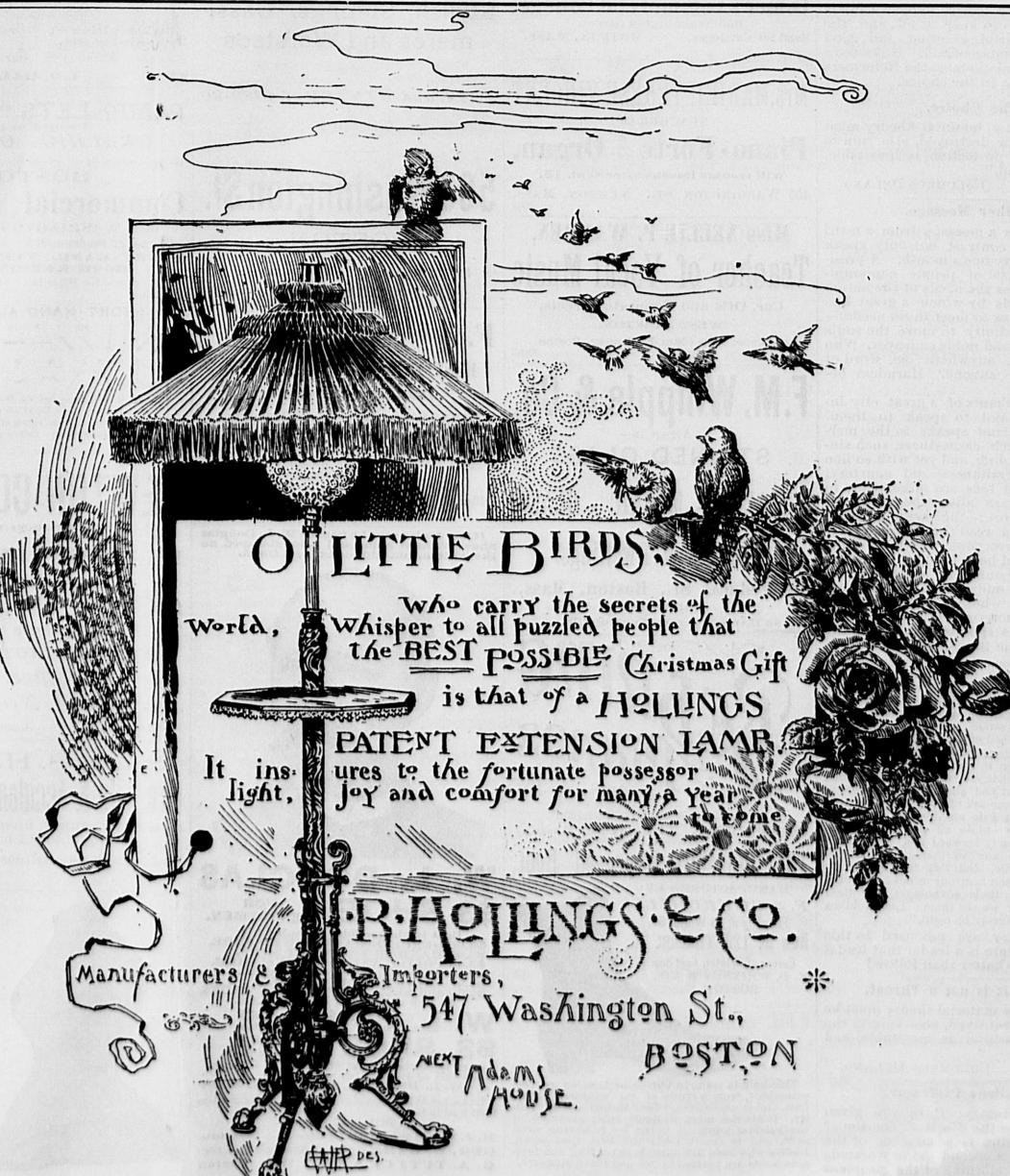
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N. C. J. MARABON."

BY THOMAS DUNN ENGLISH.

"N. C. J. Marabon," his name stood on the class roll. The rules of the college required that the name of each student should appear in full, and mine was there as Gabriel Pierce Belfort. His was the sole exception, and why it was so, as in the case of Lord Dundreary's puzzle, "no fellow could find out." When N. C. J. came he declined to comply with the rule and desired to give his reasons, confidentially, to the faculty.

That august body, being as curious as their juniors, met in secret conclave to consider the case and listen to the petitioner. His excuses were sufficient and they accorded the exemption. But when he emerged triumphantly from the faculty chamber, just as the door closed, there was a terrible burst of laughter in his rear. This piqued our curiosity still more. The secret seemed to be impenetrable. N. C. J. himself was as mute as an oyster in the matter, and we dared not pump the professors, though we always pronounced them to be bold pumpers. However N. C. J. turned out to be no end of a good fellow. He was as strong as a bull and as agile as a cat, and after he had thrashed a half dozen who had undertaken to haze him and proved himself to be the best batter in the ball field he became popular. He used to tell a great many stories of life in North Carolina, from whence he came, and always, no matter how funny they were, with grave face. So we nicknamed him North Carolina Joker Marrowbone, and it stuck, or part of it, and we addressed him indifferently as North Cal'ina, or Joker, or Marrowbone, as the whim struck us, and he took either in good part.

Marabon and I became quite intimate. We were chums, passing through our four years of college life together and were graduated at the same time. Then he went back to North Carolina and I took up the study of law and in three years' time was called to the bar. We kept up a correspondence, though we did not meet. About two years after we had taken our degree he came to New York and our letters continued. He was quite rich and liked New York and club life. I was not quite so well off, and lived in Brantford, our country town, rarely going away, even for a vacation. I was quite surprised when one day, a short time after I began practice, he walked into my office. Of course I was glad to see him, seated him in my clients' chair and produced a box of cigars from one of the drawers. We each lit a cigar when he leaned forward.

"Bel," he said—he always called me so for short—"I'm in a mess of trouble and must have some advice. I thought of you and as I know you are not so great a fool as you look I ran up here by the ten o'clock train to consult you."

"Well," said I, not much flattered by part of his speech, and determined to return him a Roland for his Oliver, "the conference of two fools is not likely to amount to much, but what is it?"

"It involves a secret," he said, "which you must consider professional. By the way, what kind of cigar is this?"

"Key West," I replied, laconically.

"I thought so. Why don't you smoke Havana?"

"Can't afford it."

"Can't, eh? Well, partly as a fee and partly out of regard for yours truly, I shall send you a hundred of the right sort as soon as I get to town again."

"All right, I'll accept them; but am I to wait for your story until after the cigars get here?"

"No. You see I've been expecting to marry. The lady has confessed she reciprocates and all was sailing along smoothly when up pops an obstacle."

"Who is the lady, Marrowbone?"

"Miss Edith Keteltas. You have heard of her?"

"I should think I had. Daughter of old Keteltas who made his money in no matter how he made it—he did make it. The lady is a belle, a beauty, his sole heiress and every one speaks well of her. Permit me to congratulate you. But what is the obstacle?"

"Take notice that all this is under the rose. The obstacle is this: I shall have to give my full name when I get married. In fact, she wants to know it now. What shall I do?"

"Do! Why, give it, of course! Why not?"

"But how can I ever do it? You don't know yet, but when you do you will see that it is quite impossible. I should never hear the last of it. The newspaper reporters would get it. The little boys would shout it on the streets. It would be in the comic papers. They'd sing songs about it there and there shows. It's too dreadful to think of."

"What on earth do you mean? You seem excited. Take another cigar."

"Thank you, I will. Are you sure there is no one in hearing?"

"Not a soul."

"Well—N stands for Napoleon."

"A good enough name. What is there dreadful in that?"

"And C stands for Caesar."

"The two together are odd, but not so very."

"And J—well, J is for Jehosaphat. Now every one nearly mispronounces my name any how, and I put it to you, as a friend, if I can go through life as Napoleon Caesar Jehosaphat Marrowbone?"

I had to laugh—I couldn't help it—not so much at the name as at the intense misery and despair in the countenance of Marabon. When I recovered myself I asked:

"How in the name of goodness did you come by such a queer collection of names?"

"I'll tell you a bit of family history. You see, we Marabons are of an old North Carolina family of Huguenot descent, and pretty well off. My father's Christian name was Algernon. He used to say it should have been Issachar—that he was an ass stooping between two burdens, his wife and his mother-in-law—he was given to bitter speeches. When I was born there was some discussion about a proper name for me. It was a regular family council. There were grandfather and grandmother Marabon, grandmother Jenifer, father and mother. Grandmother Jenifer was rather an important personage. She was richer than the Marabons, a widow,

and could leave her property to whom she pleased. My mother's younger sister, Felicia, had married with Sam Martin against her consent, and she declared none of the Martins should be the better for her money. There was no one else for her to leave it to but mother or me. So her views in the matter had to receive respect."

"She was one of your father's 'burdens,'" I said, when he paused.

"Exactly; but he didn't tell her so. Well, they met. My grandfather voted for Peter. 'Let us have one good, sensible, substantial name. I let my son be christened Algernon, to please his mother, but one fool name is quite enough in a family.' Grandmother Marabon thought he ought to be named after his father. Mother timidly suggested—John!"

"Then grandmother Jenifer flared up. 'Peter is bad enough,' she said, 'and Algernon worse; but John! Why every one will call him Jack!'

"Suppose they do," said mother, plucking up spirit. "John is always called Jack by those who like him. It shows he is a good fellow."

"Or Johnny!" sneered grandmother Jenifer.

"I didn't think of that," said mother, appalled at the possibility. "What would you call him, mamma?"

"If I am to have my say in the matter," said grandmother Jenifer, "I should suggest a name of a quite different kind. The boy bids fair to grow to be a fine man with a great head on his shoulders; that comes from the Jenifer side of the house, at least from the Settons, for he has my father's head a mould; and I shouldn't be surprised if he became a great soldier or lawyer, or something. He should have a name with a ring in it, a something that will stimulate him to do something to deserve it, a name to rouse his ambition and strengthen his purpose. Call him Napoleon Caesar."

"Mother agreed to this; she always gave in to her mother at last, but the others demurred. There was a tie vote for father seemed to be barred out."

"They wrangled over the thing for two days, when Grandfather Marabon proposed a compromise. 'Let's leave it to the minister,' he said. 'Dr. Curran is a sensible as well as a good man. Let every one write down the name he or she prefers on the same sheet of paper. Algernon can read it to Dr. Curran and tell him to select the one he thinks best.' This was finally agreed to.

Grandfather and Grandmother Marabon both wrote what is called fine hands, and Grandmother Jenifer a bold hand. This she enlarged it until it rose to what the boys at school called a 'big hand,' and the Napoleon Caesar went two-thirds of the way across the page. Father took the paper. He did not care a straw whether I was called Peter or Algernon, but he revolted at Napoleon Caesar. So, before he handed the paper to the minister, he wrote Jehosaphat! in quite as big letters as Grandmother Jenifer's, right after hers. This was to call Dr. Curran's attention to the absurdity of the name just before. Now you see how the thing is shaping?"

"I can't say that I do, as yet."

"I can! But you must know that my father was a soft-spoken man, and when he said in a low voice, 'You will find the name on this paper, Dr. Curran, you are to choose which,' the minister only caught the first part of his remarks. He looked at the paper. He was a little short-sighted; but he caught Grandmother Jenifer's big letters and my father's after them and quite overlooked the others. He thought the name queer, but not exactly open to canonical objection, and it fixed itself in his mind. So when the minister came I had the name of Napoleon Caesar Jehosaphat fixed on me as tightly as the church could do it."

"Then your Grandmother Jenifer must have been pleased?"

"But she wasn't, though. She declared that father had done it on purpose to make fun of her. She left our house and took up with Sam Martin, and when she died she left to Felicia and her children everything she had."

"That was bad!"

"It wasn't bad for the Martin's, and I have enough. But how am I to break the matter to Edith?"

"It is the easiest thing in the world, my dear Joker. 'Napoleon Marabon sounds very well."

"But the Caesar and that abominable Jehosaphat?"

"Give them the go-by. Follow the example of men of rank abroad. There isn't a king, nor royal prince, nor the head of a noble house that hasn't from three to thirty names given him at his baptism, but he never uses but one. There is no law here that forces you to use more than one of yours. Drop the Caesar and Jehosaphat, at least the Jehosaphat, and with bravery inherent to the name itself, march to matrimony as Napoleon Marabon."

"N. C. J., as N. C. J. no more, took comfort and my advice. I was the groom's best man when Miss Edith Keteltas became Mrs. Napoleon Marabon, and the gratitude of my friend seemed to know no bounds. He not only gave his business, but he never rested till I removed to New York, where he promoted my fortune in various ways. I am always an honored guest at his table, and a very young gentleman in New York bears the name of Gabriel Belfort Marabon."

But a secret will leak out. I am sure I never breathed it to any one; I am equally sure Napoleon never did, unless it might have been muttered in sleep; but Mrs. Marabon knows all about it. Yesterday they had a good-natured dispute, to which I was a bemused listener. Marabon's logic was too much for his wife, who took refuge in a retort. Looking quizzically, she raised her forefinger, and to her husband's great astonishment, said: "Now you Jehosaphat!"

I never hear an instance of meanness mentioned without thinking of an aged man whom I met one day last summer on the Kennebunk valley camp-ground. In speaking of the late war he dwelt upon its horrors so pathetically that I was led to inquire if he had participated in the struggle. "No," he answered, "I wasn't in the war, but my son was a soldier. He was drafted and wanted me to get him a substitute. 'Twould have cost me \$400. I couldn't see my money in it, and there's where I was sort of sighted. My son was killed before he'd got to the front, and I've been hiring a man ever since to help carry on the farm. It cost me hundreds and hundreds of dollars over and above the price of a substitute, and, besides, my son was a master hand to work, and the smallest eater I ever saw."—[Lewiston Journal.]

The Massachusetts Woman's Christian Temperance Union will observe the 15th anniversary of the temperance crusade by a holiday meeting in Tremont Temple, Monday, Dec. 23, commencing at 12 o'clock. Addresses will be made by Mrs. Livermore, Mrs. J. K. Barney, Dr. A. J. Gordon, and Dr. W. N. Brodbeck. Singing by Mrs. Alice J. Osborne. It is hoped there will be a large attendance.

NEWTON CONGREGATIONAL CLUB.**THE PILGRIMS DISCUSSED BY REV. DR. BOYNTON AND CHARLES CARLTON COFFIN.**

An unusually large company assembled Monday evening in the West Newton Congregational church, at the December meeting of the Newton Congregational Club.

The social from 5 to 6 was followed by discussion of the abundant provision for the inner man for an hour, when President Harwood called to order. The committee upon printing the manual had finished their work and were discharged.

A committee representing each church was chosen to nominate officers for the ensuing year, except president. The outlook committee reported and several new members were elected, and propositions received for other members.

President Harwood happily introduced the topic of the evening. As seed sown long ago, like fallen fruit, warmed by the genial sun, grows and bears in time other fruits, so there was, many years ago, a time when thoughtful men adopted in their time, across the wide sea, views which would require greater freedom in expression and exercise. The soil of Holland was first tried, but not found congenial, and circumstances brought them to this land. These truths have permeated the soil of this nation and it now stands numbering sixty million souls. It is well for us as men and as Congregational churches to review the deeds of such men and if possible catch the spirit of their actions; and who better can be the medium of communication with us and our Pilgrim fathers than the gentleman just elected president of the Boston Congregational Club, and this evening made a member of our own Club, Rev. Dr. Boynton.

Dr. Boynton said it was not his purpose tonight so much to speak himself as to let the Pilgrims speak through him, and instead of criticizing the fathers to allow them to criticize us. His theme therefore was, "Pilgrim principles on things of present interest." These men met and made new conditions of life. They spoke as seers. They were not repeaters of others. They were a voice crying in the wilderness, and such a voice is apt to be ringing one. He referred to these questions, the wine question, the woman question and the wage question. On the first, even the saints of the 17th century were somewhat given to beer. They had been on the boat, but on shore nothing but water. They had not allowed such things as a saloon. Offenders were fined for abusing themselves disorderly.

In 1633 one Robert Cole was made to wear a band for this offence by Gov. Winthrop restrained drinking at his own table, and in 1639 a law was passed forbidding wine from the table. This, however, was afterward repealed. He quoted from history to show that they were working in the right direction and their principles were correct on this question.

The dedicatory prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Calkins, followed by a contralto solo by Miss Morton, who sang very touchingly, the words, "Let the little ones come unto me."

Rev. Phillip Brooks, D. D., delivered the dedicatory address. This home is a work of art, and the fidelity of Miss Williston has at last been rewarded.

She has by her personal effort and increasing experience, gained a marked success which few contractors of this kind that have come to my notice have attained. There is something widely different between the home and the institution. There is that in the "institution" which strikes coldly upon the heart; but the home—the word alone brings back the warmth, and these children in future years, can look back upon their "home" in this place. This home has already seen human life, but now it is to be endowed with the most true and precious principles of human existence. It is a great responsibility to care for all these little ones, and we should take care that she is ably seconded by our efforts.

Letters of regret were read from Edward Everett Hale, Rev. Geo. M. Boynton and others.

Mr. Warren of the Pierce school, spoke to the children in a very interesting manner, welcoming them heartily to the care of his teachers and himself.

A song by Mr. Low was followed by Rev. Dr. Shinn with a few interesting remarks regarding the founding of the Home. Miss Williston's first determination to open a home was between nine and ten years ago. The afternoon that she was to move in the house which she had taken, there came up a heavy snow storm, and it was thought doubtful by her friends if she moved. Dr. Shinn went down to the house the next morning, waded through the snow to the door, and was admitted by Miss Williston. They had moved in during the storm, and the furniture was all in the house, but no carpet was down, no bed up, and the furnace worked badly. Miss Williston, her sister, and her mother who was an invalid, and two little children had slept that first night in beds hastily made on the floor. This shows the character of the lady who has charge of these little children. What a different world it would make of this if there were more who "held on" as Miss Williston has done these long years. Selfishness is a growth of this age of progress, and to help us to learn to forget ourselves and keep young hearts within us, there are none so successful as the children. We need never grow old if we keep ourselves in contact with the child life of which we live.

The meeting closed by the singing of "Praise God from whom all Blessings Flow" by all present, and a benediction by Rev. Mr. Jaynes.

Mr. Coffin said, that was a very wonderful seed which first took root in Scrooby, and whose principles were afterward formulated in the cabin of the Mayflower. You find nowhere the counterpart of this seed. Where did it come from? The New Testament is the foundation of democracy. The sermon on the mount, Peter at Joppa, Paul on Mars Hill, are illustrations. The whole New Testament treats of the value of man and his relations to God. Was it here that this seed thought came from? Was it from John Robinson, or Wyclif? Some very wonderful doctrine led to the formation of the separatist church. Impelled by conscience and a sense of obligation to God they dared to violate law, willing to face the jail or even death that they might worship God in their own way.

Last year he visited the old manor house where John Robinson one time preached. It was built before the year 1000. He obtained a piece of one of the timbers, which he showed the audience. He recounted in brief some of the events which had occurred since. The compact in the Mayflower was the first written constitution acknowledging equal rights of man, and that the will of the majority should be the law. It was far in advance of anything the world had ever seen.

Wendell Phillips once said, you can do almost anything with a bayonet except

sit on it. The day is coming when thrones cannot be maintained by bayonets, and the beginning of that day was when the compact was signed in the cabin of the Mayflower.

Excellent music was furnished by a quartet from Eliot church choir.

THE WILLISTON HOME.**DEDICATOR EXERCISES AT THE NEW HOME ON WALTHAM STREET.**

The new Williston Home on Waltham street was appropriately dedicated last Monday evening. During the afternoon the house was opened for the inspection of friends and interested ones, many of whom took advantage of the privilege to stroll over the pleasant and spacious "Home." The dining room faces to the south and receives abundant sunlight, making it one of the pleasantest in the house, with large china closets, connected with the kitchen, which is large and commodious, from which a door leads to the cellar extending under the whole house.

On the second floor are the apartments of the little ones and their matrons, a play room on the south side, and the alcove over the front hall will be used by Miss Williston as an office.

The third floor is similar in design to the second, with stairs leading to a roomy observatory at the top of the house.

There are now seventeen children connected with the Home and this will be the average number cared for, being all that Miss Williston with the aid of her sister and mother can well attend to.

The rooms filled rapidly early Monday evening, and by half past seven, when the exercises were to begin, the rooms were nearly full. The exercises were opened by singing, by a quartet composed of Miss Morton, Miss Fogwell, Mr. Rice, and Mr. Low.

Rev. J. C. Jaynes, who conducted the exercises, spoke a few moments, reviewing the past work of the Home.

It was first started at Newton about nine years ago. At that time it was but a feeble effort, and but for the aid of others might have proved almost hopeless. It was moved from there to Riverside and then to Auburndale, through the increasing liberality of friends.

Miss Williston has been working all this time to the establishment of a permanent home, to which she might take the little ones under her care, and train them in the one home, and to this end she has succeeded in saving \$3000. This leaves a large

Board of Health.

All the members were present at the meeting of the board of health Tuesday afternoon, the mayor occupying the chair.

The resignation of J. Franklin Fuller was read by the mayor, who echoed the sentiments of those present when he said his place would be difficult to fill.

The report of Engineer Noyes on the cost of the Clinton street drainage was read, the total amount being \$606.92, and the appropriation for the same was \$650, and the work was finished Dec. 3.

A letter received from Mrs. Howe of Newton Centre relative to the drainage between Irving and Homer streets was discussed. Mr. Harbach thought it would be well to attend to the matter although at present it was not at all injurious to health. He asked for an estimate of the cost of thorough drainage of the brook. Mr. Noyes was called and estimated that the cost of surface drainage requiring covering of the work for 125 feet on the land of Mr. Rand, to be \$250. To open up the whole brook and drain all the land adjacent in a thorough manner would require \$1000, without changing the Centre street culvert. On motion of Mr. Harbach it was voted to table the matter until next spring on account of the lateness of the season.

Agent French reported a defective wash pipe in a new block corner of Mill and West streets, which was found to be in violation of the rules of the board, and it was voted, by motion of Mr. Fuller, that the agent inform the owner of the property of this fact.

Dr. Frisbie presented a case of diphtheria in Upper Falls, reported by a police officer who had quarantined the house since the illness, but who had to neglect other duties in order to keep people from entering the house. It was moved and voted that the attending physician be consulted, and the house be properly quarantined through the board, if thought necessary.

A communication was read by Dr. Frisbie from Dr. Woodward, chairman of the Worcester board of health, regarding the formation of a state association of boards of health.

Mr. Fuller presented a complaint against the slow removal of house offal by Mr. Magne's men. Complaint had been made to the ones who did the work but no satisfaction derived. Referred to Agent French.

The board adjourned on motion of Mr. Harbach to 4:30 p.m., Dec. 31st.

MUSICAL MATTERS.

MR. NIKISCH AND BOSTON CRITICS.

"Nemo," writing in a recent Saturday Evening Gazette, has at last put into print the subject upon which so much comment and universal denunciation have been heard from musicians of standing ever since Mr. Nikisch's arrival in Boston. "Nemo," says:

"Mr. Henschel and Mr. Gericke were each obliged to undergo more or less abuse before gaining the suffrage of the public; but neither of these gentlemen suffered worse than has Mr. Nikisch. Boston will soon win the most unenviable reputation of a carpenter, ill-bred city, unless some limit be set to the personalities that underlined writers are allowed to use. A large and influential paper has no right to employ as musical critic a man who neither understands music nor can appreciate good taste. Some papers carry weight with the masses, who are not in a position to realize the crass ignorance of the writer, and who believe the editor has given his musical department to a man fitted to teach and instruct the public. When personal and ignorant abuse is used instead of criticism, the judicious grieve while the ordinary run of readers are deceived and imposed upon. There is hardly a musician in Boston who does not realize this fact; and yet, for some unexplained reason, such writers are still allowed to occupy their positions. This fact is all the more glaring from the very reason that so many of the Boston papers have employed competent and trained musicians."

It is really an outrage upon a musical public, upon the Symphony orchestra, upon Mr. Nikisch, and upon the generous benefactor who has made it possible for Boston to enjoy what it does every Friday and Saturday; for a paper having so widespread an influence over the very class who, being themselves unable to discriminate between the good and the bad in criticism, should by all means be guided by competent and unbiased criticism, it is an outrage for such a paper to employ a man as the teacher of these thousands of readers who not only know nothing about music beyond a love for that sort of noise which a combination of P. S. Gilmore's band and the Anvil Chorus can alone produce, but, notwithstanding his utter ignorance, always manages to get on the wrong side of everything.

Mr. Higginson, by his generosity, made the Symphony orchestra what it is; his aim has been to educate the people of Boston; but what could any man do with such obstructions to progress as are constantly offered by this ignorant, malicious sort of work. Mr. Nikisch probably has suffered more than any one else by the attacks of this man; his attacks have been constant and abusive to an extreme; but it is to be hoped that before long a change will be made which will make musical criticism upon all papers what it should be—criticism, and not personal abuse.

THE HANDEL AND HAYDEN.

The usual Christmas performance of the Messiah by this organization takes place next Sunday evening, Dec. 22, in Music Hall. Mr. Zerrahn will conduct, the Symphony orchestra will assist, and the following will be the soloists: Miss E. B. Kehew, Miss Lillian Carl Smith, Mr. Wm. Dennis, Mr. D. M. Babcock, Mr. Pierce Muller, solo trumpet; Mr. B. J. Lang, organist.

NOTES.

There will be no Symphony concert tomorrow evening, the next one occurring next week, when the program will be: Symphonic poem, "Fest-Klange"; Liszt; Concerto for piano forte in G, Rubinstein; Pastorale from Christmas oratorio; Bach; Symphony No. 1, in C minor, Gade. The soloist will be Miss Adele Aus Der Ohe.

The first of a series of three piano forte recitals by Mr. Joshua Philpen occurs this evening in Steinert Hall.

Herr D'Albert's program for tomorrow afternoon in Music Hall, includes compositions by Schubert, Greig, Tausig, D'Albert, Rubinstein and Liszt.

J. W. G.

NEW MUSIC.

The following new music has been received from Arthur P. Schmidt & Co., 15 West street, Boston: For piano forte, "The Merry Dance," and "In the Swing," F. L. Morey; Tarantelle, G. Johnson;

"The Spinning Wheel," violin; Sonatina, G. Philipp; "Coquetry," and Scherzetto, John Orth; "Sabbath Chimes, O. L. Carter, For organ, Communion, Deshayes; Christmas Choral, Joh. Pachabel, and Prelude, Clerambault, revised by Philip Hale; Nocturne, Schumann, Prelude, Beyer; Liszt organ and piano forte, Reverie, St. Saens, and Berceuse, Wohl, Vocal; "To—," "Lyric," and "The Daisy," Arthur Wild; "Humbly before thy throne," E. H. Bailey; "Love's Messengers," and "Goodbye," N. H. Allen; "Evening Rest," A. Rotoli; "Ask me no more," Arthur Foote; "Once in Royal David's City," Homer Norris; "A Home Song," Theo. Chandon; For Quartette, "Earth in Heavenly Rest," N. H. Allen; "Blessed are the Merciful," G. F. Hamer; "Shout the Glad Tidings," H. W. Nicholl.	72,295
Seeley, J. B. ed., Fanny Burney ("Madame d'Arblay") and her Friends; Select Passages from her Diary and Other Writings.	94,482
Seward, O. R. Around the World Stories.	31,307
The author, the daughter of the late Wm. H. Seward, has given here such recollections of travel with her father as she thinks will interest young people.	
Trowbridge, J. T. Pictures of David Van der and David Crane.	62,746
E. P. THURSTON, Librarian.	
Dec. 18, 1889.	

Newton Cottage Hospital.

The quarterly meeting of the trustees was held Monday afternoon at the hospital. Eighteen members were present. The Treasurer's report showed the following receipts since the last meeting:

Collection from 19 churches \$1876.26

Newton Woman's Guild balance

for free bed 225.00

Silver Lake Co. for free bed 300.00

N. E. Tel. & Tel. Co. 50.00

Sundry donations as reported in papers 25.00

Income of Margaret Lesson fund 25.00

The Executive committee made a quite full report, which will be printed in the annual report of the Hospital.

A letter was read from Mr. Converse tending his resignation of the offices of President of the Corporation, on account of pressure of business and frequent absence from the city. The letter also enclosed a check for \$300, to pay for a free bed for the ensuing year.

The Secretary was requested to acknowledge the receipt of the letter, and to express the regret of the Board that Mr. Converse considered his resignation necessary, and to return the sincere thanks of the board for the generous enclosure. The letter was referred to the committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year.

A Long Felt Want.

Since the failure of the Pacific Bank there has been no bank in Boston, so far as we know, which loaned money upon merchandise or personal property security. This has occasioned great inconvenience to a large number of people. The National banks, as is well known, loan their money upon promissory notes and nothing else, but they would not take a note for so small a sum as one hundred dollars without an endorser, no matter if the note was worth one hundred times the amount. But many responsible people could not get endorser, and very many would not, if they could. Endorsing notes is bad business, as many have found to their sorrow. We are very glad, therefore, to announce that hereafter the Massachusetts Collateral Bank, Albion building, No. 1 Beacon street, Boston (over Houghton & Dutson's store) will make loans large or small, long or short time, upon personal property of nearly all kinds, also real estate on both first and second mortgages. This will prove a great convenience to thousands of well-to-do people. For instance, suppose a man wants a few hundred dollars for a single month, and wants it badly "to turn a corner with," as the saying is. He can get it from the Massachusetts Collateral bank, as before stated, but he could not get it from a Savings bank because they will not loan so short a time, not even on real estate, and they won't loan on personal property at all. If a family has valuable furniture, library, watches, diamonds, jewelry or other articles of value, they can get a loan at the above bank at an hour's notice and can pay it off a little at a time, if they wish to, at their convenience. The advantages afforded by a reliable and trustworthy institution like the Massachusetts Collateral bank must be obvious to all who have to borrow money.

NEWTON FREE LIBRARY.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Armitage, J. History of Brazil, from the Period of the Arrival of the Braganza Family in 1808, to the Abdication of Don Pedro I, in 1831. 2 vols. 72,243

Baedeker, K. Northern France, from Belgium and the English Channel to the Loire; Excluding Paris and its Environs; Handbook for Travellers. 31,305

Baker, L. O. Treatise on Masonry Construction. 106,226

Contents, Part I. The Materials. Part II. Preparing and using the Materials. Part III. Foundations. Part IV. Masonry Structures.

Bancroft, G. Martin Van Buren to the End of his Public Career. 94,480

Bayly, A. E. [Edna Laval.] A Hardy Norseman. 65,684

Dougherty, M. The Heroes of the Crusades. 92,574

The first chapter speaks of the spirit of the Crusades, and the remaining ten are devoted each to some special leader or hero.

Emery, M. S. Every-Day Business; Notes on Its Practical Details; arranged for Young People. 81,151

Fawcett, G. S. Excellent Women of Our Times; Short Biographical Sketches; arranged for Young People. 91,595

Genuf, J. F. Practical Elements of Aesthetic; with Illustrative Examples. 54,528

Horwitz, C. N. Swanbribe and Other Fairy Tales; adapted from the German. 61,724

Hubel, P. Liberty and a Living; the Record of an attempt to Secure Bread and Butter, Sunshine and Content by Gardening, Fishing and Hunting. 101,450

Hulme, F. E. Wayside Sketches.

Sketches of country life and the simple pleasure which Nature lays before us all. 101,454

Jameson, J. F. ed. Essays in the Construction of the United States in the Formative Period, 1775-89; by Graduates and Former Members of the John Hopkins Univ. 85,125

Lukin, J. The Amateur Mechanic's Workshop; cont. Plain Directions for the Manipulations of Wood and Metal; incl. Casting, Forging, Brazing, and Carpentry. 105,289

Metzger, J. The Hero is a socialist and the scene placed among the German population of an American city. 65,689

Michel, T. Russian Pictures drawn with Pen and Pencil. 37,164

Myers, P. V. N. Outlines of Medieval and Modern History. 62,437

Nast, T. Christmas Drawings for the Human Race. 57,224

Nicholas, L. D. Lotus Bay; a Summer on Cape Cod. 34,335

Norris, W. E. Mrs. Fenton. 61,725

Paris, P. Manual of Ancient Sculpture; ed., and augmented by J. E. Harrison. 55,383

Perle, with the sculpture of Egypt, the Asiatic East, Greece and Italy. 51,572

Prentiss, G. Wilbur Fisk. (Amer. Relig. Leaders.) 51,472

Rose, J. H. A Century of Continental History, 1780-1889.	72,295
"Aims at giving an outline of the main events which have brought the Continent of Europe to its present political condition."	
Preface.	
Seeley, J. B. ed., Fanny Burney ("Madame d'Arblay") and her Friends; Select Passages from her Diary and Other Writings.	94,482
Seward, O. R. Around the World Stories.	31,307

The proprietors of Ely's Cream Balm do not claim it to be a cure-all, but a sure remedy for catarrh, colds in the head and hay fever. It is not a liquid or a snuff, but is easily applied into the nostrils. It gives relief at once.

Cashier.

Wm. E. Durgin of the Boston Loan Co., 275 Washington Street, says: I recommend Sulphur Bitters as the very best medicine I have ever used. There is nothing like them to give an appetite, tone up the system, and do away with that languid feeling which is so frequent among those confined indoors.

We heartily recommend the Rock Island Excursion to our readers going west. They run through Pullman Tourist Cars from Boston every two weeks, use Union Depots, are personal and very comfortable, and cost only \$1.50. Write to Western Ticket Agency and write E. W. Thomas on N. E. P. A., 298 Washington street, Boston.

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CITY GOVERNMENT.

ORDERS PASSED FOR A BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Both branches of the city government met Monday night, and the ordinance to establish a board of public works was passed by both branches to be enrolled. Orders were also passed seizing some 350 acres of land for the purpose of increasing the water supply, and a large amount of routine business was transacted.

IN DETAIL.

The board of aldermen was called to order by Alderman Pettee, Mayor Burr being detained at the school board meeting. All the members were present except Alderman Childs.

L. A. Ross gave notice of intention to build a house on Walnut street, Ward 5, 27 by 37.

Alderman Johnson read an order appropriating \$10,000 for the purchase of land at Newton Centre for the playground, the citizens having complied with the order of the city council to raise a similar sum, and the payment of the same when the titles are approved by the city solicitor.

The citizens of Newton Centre have deposited with the city treasurer a check for \$6,000, and the deed to a piece of land costing \$4,000 and worth \$5,000. The order was passed.

Alderman Johnson also presented a petition from the Newton Centre Improvement Association asking that the taxes be remitted on this land for 1889, as it had been held for the last year for a public park, and the citizens had raised \$4,000 more than the \$10,000 called for by the order of the city.

Alderman Pettee said he was in favor of granting it, but no order could be made out till the amount of the taxes was ascertained.

Alderman Johnson said the land was all taxed in with other lands, and it was moved and passed that the committee on assessors should obtain a definite idea of the amount of the taxes and report at the next meeting of the board.

A. C. Secomb petitioned for a concrete sidewalk; referred.

H. B. Edwards gave notice of intention to build a house corner of Bowdoin street and Erie avenue, 35 by 40 feet.

The petitions of W. C. Hamilton and L. K. McKenzie for licenses were granted.

M. C. Higgins was granted a license to put up a barn on his lot on Thornton street, 22 by 24 feet.

On motion of Alderman Tolman, \$115 was allowed as interest on the Kenrick fund.

On motion of Alderman Tolman, \$615 was appropriated for the purchase of a patrol wagon and two harnesses, to be charged to the appropriation for police signal system.

On motion of Alderman Harbach, \$500 was transferred to the appropriation for drains and culverts from that for the removal of ashes.

Mayor Burr came in from the school board meeting and took the chair, and a hearing was had on the laying out, grading and accepting of Standish street, from Columbus to Chester. No one appeared and the hearing was closed and the order for the same passed.

A hearing on the laying out, grading and accepting of Glenwood avenue, from Parker street to Ridge avenue, brought out no remonstrants, and the requisite order was passed.

On motion of Alderman Harbach, an order was passed to take some 350 acres of land in Windham, on Keurk street and vicinity, adjoining Charles River, for the purpose of supplying Newton with water. It belongs to the Wiswall farm, Chas. F. Barnes, Town of Brookline, Messrs. Blackman, Fanning, Wm. Morton and others, and the order is to be filed within 60 days.

A hearing on the laying out, grading and accepting of Griffis avenue, from Walnut street to Lake avenue, was had, and the requisite order was passed.

Mayor Burr announced the appointment of John C. Brimblecom as assistant city clerk, proper arrangements for his transfer under civil service rules having been made with Commissioner McPhereson. The appointment was confirmed.

Another order for the seizing of some 25 acres of land in Newton, belonging to the Wiswall farm, for water purposes, was passed. The land is opposite to that already seized on the other side of the river.

A communication was received from the Common Council stating that that body had refused to pass the ordinances providing pensions for firemen and policemen, permanently disabled while in the performance of duty.

UNION STREET.

Alderman Harbach presented an order authorizing the mayor to execute an agreement for the construction of Union street, on the payment of \$4,518.50 to the city, by the Boston & Albany railroad, as land damages. It was explained that the railroad could not pay the money on an uncertainty, when the next city government might rescind the order already passed and therefore this order was presented and passed.

It was also voted to have the city treasurer place in the appropriation for land damages this sum, and pay therefrom to Horace Converse \$3,237.50 and to Mellen Bray \$1,251, upon the delivery of deeds to lands to be taken.

It was also voted to appropriate \$3,500 for the construction of Union street, the same to be charged to the tax law of \$800.

Alderman Chadwick reported from the public property committee that the engine house in West Newton had been placed in good running condition; also that the old Claffin school building had been moved towards the rear of the lot, and contracts signed for the construction of the new building. \$10,000 was paid for the purchase of main water pipes and special castings for the same.

The report of Engineer Noyes in regard to street numbering was received and filed.

DOGS.

The ordinance providing that no person shall keep a barking, howling or biting dog, or one that in any other manner disturbs the peace of any one, and providing for a fine of \$10, was passed to be enrolled.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

A convention to discuss the proposed ordinance for a board of public works was then held.

Mr. E. W. Wood, the chairman of the committee on revision, spoke in favor of the ordinance, and said that seemed to be the first thing to be done.

They had prepared it from the best information they could obtain, from the

provisions made by other cities. The city had grown so large, that it was not fair to ask any citizen to give up much of his time to a work which the city was abundantly able to pay for the same. Our charter was so liberal that the board could be established without any amendment of the executive and administrative functions. This ordinance would bring all the outdoor work under one head, which in a city of so large a territory would be a great advantage. Our population was a peculiar one, composed mainly of active business men, who could not afford much time for outside duties and it was becoming more difficult every year to find men willing to accept a city office. In his own ward they found that while most men would consent to serve one term, they thought that was enough and would refuse reelection. Under the change the work would be legislative and could be done evenings, and so a better class of men could be secured. The changes which such an ordinance would necessitate were largely matters of detail and could be made as their necessity was developed.

Alderman Pettee said he was in favor of the board, as it would give the people more confidence that the money was wisely expended, and the more confidence they had, the more cheerfully would they pay their taxes.

Councilman Bates said he was in favor of the board, as it would give the people more confidence that the money was wisely expended, and the more confidence they had, the more cheerfully would they pay their taxes.

Alderman Pettee said he saw no objection that called for hasty work at this special time, and he did not believe in commencing with the ridge pole to build a house. It would do no harm to wait three months or even till the last of May.

Alderman Hamblen said he was in favor of the board, but he thought there was no occasion for haste, and that it would be better to wait till a change was obtained in the charter.

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NEWTON TARIFF REFORM CLUB

Every person interested in the subject of the Tariff, especially interested to take part in the discussions carried on in this column, will receive careful consideration will be given to inquiries, criticisms and communications of every kind whether coming from Tariff Reformers, Free Traders, or High Protectionists. Address Secretary of the Tariff Reform Club, Newton Centre, Mass.

"Every advance toward a free exchange of commodities is an advance in civilization. Every obstruction to a free exchange is born of the same narrow, despotic spirit which planted castles upon the Rhine to plunder peaceful commerce; every obstruction to commerce is a tax upon consumption; every facility to the free exchange cheapens commodities, increases trade and production, and promotes civilization. Nothing is worse than sectionalism within a nation, and nothing is better for the peace of nations than unrestricted freedom of commerce and intercourse with each other."

JOHN SHERMAN.

An Interesting Dilemma.
"THE FREE RAW MATERIAL THEORY MUST BE ABANDONED OR DESTROYED, ELSE RUIN TO THE SYSTEM OF PROTECTION IS INEVITABLE AND NEAR AT HAND."

COLUMBUS DELANO.

The Other Side.

So much has been said about the chaos that would follow free trade, that it may be worth a passing moment to dwell upon what might be if some of our western friends had their way. The subjoined article appeared in Belford's for December. Belford's always has something good on the tariff. As the article was written by a member of the Newton Tariff Reform Club, the proprietor of the magazine very courteously granted us permission to reprint the whole.

LOOKING FORWARD, A. D. 1970.

For fifty years Europe has been at peace. The terrible revolution of 1925 were almost forgotten. The International Council was holding its annual session at Constantinople. This year delegates from Uganda and China were to ask admission to the confederation, the governments of those powerful nations having recently adopted republican constitutions and established social cooperation. But the theme upon every tongue, the subject which had led to the council two months earlier than usual, was the news from America. It was matter of common talk that a native of the "Unknown Land" had escaped from the borders and would speak before the council. All sorts of rumors were current: that for three successive years the great grain crops of America had failed; that the corporation owning the cotton plantations had burned two-thirds of the crop to keep up the price; that cattle and sheep had been visited by mysterious pests and were dying by hundreds of thousands; that risings of the proletariat in Birmingham, Sioux Falls and Winnipeg had been put down with terrible severity; that in consequence of the general uneasiness Congress had voted a large increase of guards at the Mexican Wall and additions to the enormous navy. All was guesswork. Little was known of the "Unknown Land"; the histories said that in 1900 the President, David Cabot McKinley, Jr., had issued the famous Third Declaration of Independence, forbidding absolutely all intercourse with the foreign world.

The council met. The doors were closed, and the fugitive from the United States addressed the delegates. His language, a mixture of the ancient dialects of England, Germany, and Norway, was at times unintelligible except to the more scholarly members of the Council; but the suppressed passion of the voice, the unconscious eloquence of eye and attitude, the soul that spoke through each word, reached every ear, thrilled every heart. The story was a simple one: The repeated successes of the American party had at last brought the government under the absolute control of the great capitalists. The narrative confirmed the worst rumors of the street—Famine, nakedness and winter impended upon a continent.

Within a fortnight, thousands of vessels, bearing the flag of the confederation, were sailing east, west and north to America. The nations remembered 1776, and now, two centuries later, they made haste with one accord, to answer this dying appeal for help. Corn from Uganda and rice from China were on the way, no less than cotton from England, silk from France, woolens from Germany, flax from Ireland, fruits from Algeria. The waters of Norway and the plains of Uruguay and New Zealand sent their ready gifts. But to close the wretched, so strict the orders of the navy of America, that several of these vessels coming within the fifty-mile limit were fired upon without warning and ruthlessly sunk. The rest drew near Okkak—a mighty fortress of the inhospitable shores of Labrador—the only port not absolutely sealed to the world. Seven tea-leaves from the coast, the enormous war-ship "Protection," received the message from the Council of the Confederation and forwarded it to the Congress at Pittsburgh.

Behind closed doors the Senate debated the offer of help: "We, the Nations of the Outer World, from our abundance send you a part. Take thereof in welcome." Senator after senator arose to urge rejection of the proffered gift. "How shall our people get work if cottons, and woolens, and linens, and silks are given to us?" If Asia and Africa are permitted to inundate us with grain, who will support our farmers? What will become of the few flocks still left us if New Zealand and Uruguay turn their sheep and their cattle loose upon our plains? The fish of Norway will destroy our nursery. Can our workingmen compete with the world's paupers who give away their products? If these ships enter our ports, wages will fall at once and the home market will be destroyed. True, we may feast for a day, and be clothed for a month, but when our factories have been closed, our farms abandoned, our river-courses dried up, these cunning confederates will put up their prices and we shall starve. Away with this temptation from the devil!"

An unconditional rejection was telegraphed at once to the commandants of the "Pro section," and the Congressional Guard was ordered out to disperse the mob at the gates of the Capitol. This mob was composed of unemployed and ignorant men aroused by cunning demagogues with promises of cheap food. In spite of the utmost precaution, however, the offer from abroad and the action of the Senate thereon transpired; the mob reassembled and was joined by over a million rioters from all sections. The Congressional Guard was overpowered and massacred, the Capitol destroyed, and several of the senators were killed. There is good reason to believe that the national army—2,000,000 strong—was called out to quell the disturbance, but

it is impossible to tell, as the coast is guarded more strictly than ever.

BELFORD'S MAGAZINE.
(By Permission.)

Papa and the Boy.

Charming as is the merry prattle of innocent childhood, it is not particularly agreeable at about 1 o'clock in the morning, when you are "dead for sleep," and wouldn't give a copper to hear even Gladstone himself talk. There are young and talkative children, who have no more regard for your feelings or for the proprieties of life than to open their papa with a snap at 1 or 2 a.m., and to seek to engage you in "enlivening dialogues of this sort:—

"Papa!"

You think you will pay no heed to the imperative little voice, hoping that silence on your part will keep the youngster quiet; but again the boy of three pipes out sharply—

"Papa!"

"Well?" you say.

"You 'wake, papa?"

"Yes."

"So's me."

"Yes, I hear that you are," you say with cold sarcasm. "What do you want?"

"Oh, nuffin."

"Well, lie still and go to sleep, then."

"I isn't s'leepy, papa."

"Well, I am, young man."

"Yes you? I isn't—not a bit. Say, papa,"

"Well?"

"If you was rich what would you buy me?"

"I don't know—go to sleep."

"Wouldn't you buy nuffin?"

"I guess so; now you—"

"What, papa?"

"Well, a steam engine, maybe; now, you go right to sleep."

"With a bell that would ring, papa?"

"Yes, yes; now you—"

"Say, papa."

No answer.

"Papa!"

"Well, what now?"

"Is you 'fraid of the dark?"

"No" (drowsily).

"I isn't either, papa."

"Well?"

"If I was wish, I'd buy you somethin."

"Would you?"

"Yes; I'd buy you some ice cream and some chocolate drops, and a toot brush and panties wiv wash on like mine, and a candy wooster, and—"

"That will do. You must go to sleep now."

Silence for half a second; then—

"Papa—papa!"

"Well, what now?"

"I want a jink."

"No, you don't."

"I do, papa."

Experience has taught you that there will be no peace until you have brought the "jink," and you scurry out to the bathroom in the dark for it, knocking your shins against everything in the room as you go.

"Now, I don't want to hear another word from you to-night," you say, as he gulps down a mouthful of the water he didn't want. Two minutes later he says:—

"Papa?"

"See here, laddie, papa will have to punish you it!"

"I can spell 'dog,' papa."

"Well nobody wants to hear you spell at 2 o'clock in the morning."

"B-o-g—dog; is that right?"

"No, it isn't; but nobody cares if—"

"Then it's 'd-o-g,' isn't it?"

"Yes, yes; now you lie right down and go to sleep instantly!"

"Then I'll be a good boy, won't I, papa?"

You, yes, you'll be the best boy on earth. Good night, dearie."

"Papa?"

"Well, well! What now?"

"Is I your little boy?"

"Yes, yes; of course."

"Some mans haven't got any little boy; but you have, haven't you?"

"Yes."

"Don't you wish you had two, free, nine, leben, twenty-six, ninety-ten, two hundred little boys?"

The mere possibility of such a remote and contingent calamity so paralyzes you, that you lie speechless for ten minutes, during which you hear a yawp or two in the little bed by your side, a little figure rolls over three or four times, a pair of heels fly into the air once or twice, a warm moist little hand reaches out and touches your face to make sure that you are there, and the boy is asleep, and his heels where his head ought to be.—Puck.

Hooked at Last.

(From the Boston Courier.)

"I am glad your name is Mary," said Mr. Slowcoach to his sweetheart, whom he had been courting for several years. "Why so?"

"Because I was reading today and came across a line which said 'Mary is the sweetest name that woman ever bore.'"

"That is poetically expressed. I've heard my father say it to my mother, whose name is Mary. It is from some poet, isn't it?"

"But I have also heard my father say that there was even a sweater name than Mary."

"I think he must have been mistaken," said the lover, as he tenderly pressed his sweetheart's hand.

"No, I do not think he was mistaken."

"What was the other name?"

A beautiful blush suffused the charming maiden's cheek, the silken lashes fell and veiled the lovely eyes, and a soft murmur: "I am a virgin."

"I think he must have been mistaken," said F. G. Barnes & Son.

"Miss Walnut—"Oh, Claire, George and I are to be married next month. All the arrangements have been completed, and—" Miss Chestnut (who has had designs on George herself)—"I am glad, dear, and I do so wish that you will be happy. How good of George to say 'yes,' wasn't it?"—Philadelphia Enquirer.

Father—"Jennie, you must tell Mr. Staylaight not to come here any more. Look at my gas bill for last month." Jennie—"I am sure, father, it isn't our fault. I always turn the gas out as soon as you leave the room."—Boston Herald.

Chicago, since she got her big auditorium, is making a desperate struggle to pronounce the word foyer. Somehow, "fwaigh" cannot be made to wrap itself around the wild Western tongue.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

For all Throat and Lung Diseases take Dr. James M. Solomon, Jr.'s, Cough Cure. It has cured thousands. All druggists, 50 cents per bottle.

We heartily recommend the Rock Island Excursions to our readers going west. They run through Pullman Tours from Boston every two weeks. Union Deposits, are personally conducted and at very reasonable rates. Western Ticket Agents and write E. W. Thomas, N. E. P. A., 209 Washington street, Boston.

The special quality of Ayer's Hair Vigor is that it restores the natural growth, color, and texture of the hair. It vitalizes the roots and follicles, removes dandruff, and heals itchy humors in the scalp. In this respect, it surpasses all similar preparations.

To my friends.

As you are well aware that I would not recommend that which I do not believe to be good, I desire to say to all who need a good reliable family medicine, that I believe one bottle of Sulphur Bitters will do you more good than any other remedy I ever saw.—Rev. Cephas Soule.

Perhaps no local disease has puzzled and baffled the medical profession more than nasal catarrh. While not immediately fatal it is among the most distressing and disgusting ills the flesh is heir to, and the records show very few or no cases of radical cure of chronic catarrh by any of the multitude of modes of treatment until the introduction of Ely's Cream Balsm a few years ago. The success of this preparation has been most gratifying and surprising.

To-Night and To-Morrow Night.

And each day and night during this week you will be all Druggists' Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs, acknowledged to be the most effective remedy ever sold for the cure of Coughs, Croup, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Asthma and Consumption. Get a bottle to-day and keep it always in the house, so you can check your cold at once. Price 50¢ and \$1.00. Sample bottles free.

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YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN

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THE NEWTON GRAPHIC

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ALL COMMUNICATIONS must be accompanied with the name of the writer, and unpublished communications cannot be returned by mail unless stamps are enclosed.

BE NEWTON TRANSCRIPT HAS BEEN CONSOLIDATED WITH THE GRAPHIC

TRUST THE YOUNG MEN.

An article in the Boston Sunday Herald descriptive of the way the young men of Newton went into politics and aided to win the fight in the last campaign for members of the school board attracted much attention, and a good deal of inside history was given. The article states that the origin of the high school trouble was the famous "two session plan" of Superintendent Emerson, by which the school was to be divided into two sections, one to meet in the morning and the other in the afternoon.

This plan caused a great deal of excitement at the time, and the "boys," as some of the school board derisively call them, went to work and secured letters from prominent educators all over New England, and from prominent citizens of Newton, all condemning the plan, and these letters were published in a sixteen page edition of the GRAPHIC and distributed throughout the city. The matter was so thoroughly ventilated that the plan was defeated. Success brought its punishment, however, and those who differed from them began to talk about the "boys running the school" and to oppose anything which looked in this direction, as the "boys" claim, without regard to its merits.

From this beginning the contest continued until the last election, when most of the "boys" had become voters and the management of that portion of the Citizen's campaign was turned over to them, with the result shown by the ballots, their candidate running some 800 votes ahead of his ticket. Of course they were aided by a large number of the older voters, but the whole thing is noteworthy as showing that the boys of to-day will be the voters of to-morrow, and will have an important effect upon future elections. Men who hope to be candidates for office for an indefinite period should make a note of this and treat these coming voters with tact and discretion, and so endeavor to gain their confidence. Arbitrary and despotic methods may succeed for a time but they will lead to a final overthrow in this land of the free voter. The young descendants of Plymouth Rock, the Boston Tea Party, and Bunker Hill have not lost all the energy and determination of their fathers, and they will fight for fair play and justice with as much enthusiasm as did the famous men of old. It is not enough for an official to think that he is right; he must be able to convince others that he is, and as has been said before, young people are merciless critics, and go the root of things with a directness that would appall the most astute politician. It is wiser to trust the boys, and inspire them with confidence in the purity of your motives, as the corporal punishment methods fail when boys have become voters.

AN IMPROVED SYSTEM.

No one appears to question that the time has come for the establishment of a board of public works in Newton, and the introduction of a systemized management of the out-door work. Besides the direct saving of the city's money, there will be a great increase in efficiency, and the money expended will go farther, and the citizens will get more improvements for the same amount of expenditure.

The need for such a system is so evident that there was no opposition to it in the city council, the opposition being mainly in regard to the details, and as to whether action should be taken at the end of the year, or should be deferred till the new board comes in.

There was a general feeling that the terms of the three members of the proposed board should be limited to three years, so that one member would come up for appointment every year. If he had not proved satisfactory, it would be comparatively easy to make the change, as it is easier to refuse to reelect a man than to vote for his removal, and the limit will also inspire the holder of the office to do his best, in order that he may be reelected.

The objections to the present system of appointing city officials practically for life seems to be in this case so well founded that there is little doubt but that the legislature will grant the required permission. The positions will be of such great importance to the welfare of the city that only the best men should be chosen, and they should not be re-appointed unless they have proved their fitness. As the appointing power will rest with the mayor, it will add to the responsibilities of that office and increase the desirability of electing men to that position who have some familiarity with the city affairs, and some experience on

the different departments. The aldermen have the right to confirm or reject the appointments, so that there will be some division of the responsibility.

The ordinance successfully passed one stage last Monday night, and it is probable that the final stages will be passed before the end of the present year. The city council this year is an unusually unanimous body, and the members have no hesitation in tackling measures that have long been considered, but which former city governments lacked the courage to dispose of. So many important questions have been settled this year that some of the members-elect may feel that there will be nothing left for them to do next year. However, the sewerage problem is still open, and will give opportunity for all the wisdom and statesmanship of next year's city government.

The school board of 1880 has now passed into history, and let us hope that with it has gone all division of sentiment on school affairs, and that all the parents and pupils can heartily unite in support of the new board. Chairman Barton's speech was characteristically positive, but it might be worth while to ask whether it is more probable that three quarters of the people of Newton are mistaken, or Mr. Barton and his friends. The popular verdict on a line of policy is generally to be trusted as the right one. The people are far enough removed to see the whole of an object, while those who are too close to it, see only one face, and get the impression that that is the only one. Truth is many sided and in the end will prevail, whether in regard to school questions or national ones:

The miles of God grind slowly,
But they grind exceeding small;
Though with patience he stands waiting,
With exactness grinds he all.

It begins to look as if ex-Speaker Barrett would be left, and that the men who are depending on him for good committee places will be "in the soup." The Wardwell men have certainly made the most creditable canvass, and if he is elected he will be embarrassed by no pledges to any other influence. For the credit of the next legislature, a speaker should be selected who will be able to maintain order, and who can command the respect and confidence of the members. The Tuesday evening caucus has been favored, as it will give time for proper deliberation, and prevent anything being rushed through without time to consider the results. We have seen in abundance the results of a hasty caucus on the morning of the day the house assemblies, and no one can question the necessity for some better method.

THE Newton High School alumni meeting on Thursday evening was a very pleasant affair, and it is a matter for congratulation that the association appears to have got on to a solid footing. There are so many old pupils of the school in Newton that they ought to be able to hold a reunion once a year, and events have proved that all the old pupils take a lively interest in the welfare of the school.

THE work of securing a basis for a good water supply is being rapidly pushed forward, as will be seen by the report of the city council's proceedings. The land taken is urgently needed, as Brookline is also at work in the same direction, and the expense will not be large, as in that section the land is worth but little.

THE GRAPHIC's suggestion of Mr. Hollis for chairman of the school board has met with such favor that there is little doubt that he will be the unanimous choice of the new board. This will enable the board to start off well, and it is also a high compliment to Mr. Hollis.

AN ARTISTIC CALENDAR.

The daintiest Calendar of the season is issued by the Smith & Anthony Company, of Boston, the well-known manufacturers of the Hub Range. It is a reproduction in delicate colors, of the late Miss Humphrey's water-color drawing, entitled, "The First Step," and is one of the most charming of this artist's pictures of child life. The design is on heavy cardboard, 10 1/2 x 8 inches. It can be had by sending 15 cents in stamps or currency to the above address. Our readers will be fortunate if they secure a copy.

HEALTH OF WHITTLER.

In reply to a question concerning his health, the poet Whittier said to a New York Sun correspondent: "I have never been robust. From both my parents I inherited a sensitive, nervous temperament, and one of my earliest recollections is of a pain in the head, from which I have suffered all my life." Lately, I have not been able to write for more than half an hour at a time, often not so long. But in many ways I feel that I have been blessed far beyond my deservings. I am grateful to the Divine Providence, and I tranquilly wait the close of a life which has been longer and, on the whole, happier than I had reason to expect, although far different from that which I dreamed of in my youth."

THE cane-carrying habit seems to be growing upon the women of New York. Some women carry the canes openly and carelessly, but many think it necessary to affect a limp or other impediment in their gait to go with their cane. Every few steps they will forget the limp and take a step or two before they remember it again. Their canes are made with a "straight crook" for a handle, and not a woman yet has learned how to carry one properly, man fashion, with grasping firmly the staff and handle together; they all take the handle part alone in the hand and carry the cane that way in a loose, awkward fashion, as though afraid it was going to bite them.—N. Y. Sun.

Served him right, Miss Chesnut—"Have you and Clarence set the day?" Miss Walnut—"Mr. Callowhill and I are strangers." Miss C.—"Why?" Miss W.—"We're on the train. We went through a tunnel. Of course, I was frightened and clung to Mr. Callowhill's arm, and—" Miss C.—"Clarence didn't presume?" Miss W.—"No, Clarence did not presume." Miss C.—"The mean thing! I don't blame you, dear."—Philadelphia Enquirer.

London was first lighted in 1414 with private lanterns. In 1736 the lanterns were increased to 1,000,000 in number. In 1744 the first lighting act was passed. In 1820 gas was generally substituted for oil.

A new vein of anthracite fuel coal, said to be 200 feet thick at a depth of 1300 feet below the surface, has been struck in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania. "It contains millions of tons and is practically inexhaustible," says the report.

HIGH SCHOOL ALUMNI.

TENTH ANNUAL REUNION HELD IN ARMORY HALL.

The 10th annual reunion of the alumni of the Newton high school was held in Armory Hall, Newton, last evening. A business meeting was held, and the reports of the officers read and approved. The report of the secretary follows:

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Several business meetings have been held by the association, two in city hall, and one in the high school building. There have been important changes made in the constitution of the society and under the new constitution the present board of officers were elected to act for the remainder of the year and an advisory committee of five elected whose advice and assistance has been of great value to the executive committee.

Under their advice circulars were sent out to all the graduates of the school whose addresses could be obtained, requesting them to be present at this meeting. To these about 130 answers were received, a fair showing, but by no means what we should have received, considering the fact that 600 circulars were sent. The association is in the hands of no one clique, and should attract every graduate of the school.

The present meeting has succeeded in having every class which has graduated from the high school represented at its meetings, and presents a roll of 150 members. With so large a list of members it is to be hoped that the association will be firmly on its feet in the future, as the treasury is not only free from debt but actually presents a surplus.

Respectfully submitted,

E. A. CROCKETT, Sec.
The treasurer's report showed a balance of over \$30. The expenditures were \$112.10. These officers were elected for the ensuing year: David W. Farquhar, class of '62, president; Miss Anna G. Chase, '67, vice-president; W. S. Alburn, '84, secretary and treasurer; J. Wallace Goodrich, '88, Wallace Moore, '86, Miss Lucy E. Cobb, '88, Miss Mabel Kenrick, '85, Miss Clara E. Sheppard, '89, advisory committee.

After the business meeting a social hour was enjoyed, followed by dancing. Music was furnished by Cole's orchestra. Mr. William Z. Ripley acted as floor director, and the committee of arrangements comprised Messrs. D. W. Farquhar, Henry Whitmore, John Cutler, E. A. Crockett, Miss Nickerson, Miss Shepard, Miss Angier. It was a delightful social affair, nearly 200 ladies and gentlemen being present. Some very pretty costumes were worn by the ladies, and the hall was tastefully decorated for the occasion.

Among those present were noticed Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Cobb, D. W. Farquhar, Sydney Harwood, Maj. G. H. and Mrs. Benyon, Miss Jeanette A. Grant, W. A. Leompoli, William K. Dawson, Mrs. Burrage, Miss Emma Nickerson, Miss N. C., Miss Elizabeth Cole, D. R. Slade, John Brimblecombe, Miss Agnes Chase, Miss Lucy A. Cobb, Morton Cobb, Miss Laura Ballou, Misses Coffin, Miss Emma L. Nickerson, Miss Clara E. Sheppard, Albert Little, E. Crosby, William Brown, Eugene A. Crockett, Miss Mabel Potter, Bert Potter, Miss Leah Page, George Seales, Mrs. H. K. Burritt, Misses Stevens, Stephen Child, Henry Whitmore, C. E. Whitmore, Jr., John Cutler, George Eddy, Dr. E. B. Hitchcock, John Taylor, Mrs. Chase, George Farquhar, Miss Howland, Carl Judkins, Miss Tyler, Mr. Jones, Walther, Miss Lillian E. Cobb, Morton Cobb, Miss Albinus, Miss Mabel Kenrick, Miss Hardon, Miss Pratt, John Harwood, F. H. Moorghouse, Ernest Markham, Miss Brimblecombe, Miss Agnes Chase, Miss Lucy A. Cobb, Morton Cobb, Miss Emma L. 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NEWTONVILLE.

All the stores except the druggists closed on Christmas day.

Miss Blanche Pierce is home from school for a week's vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Dewson have removed to Boston for the winter.

Mrs. Rummery and Mrs. Frank Simpson have gone to Florida for the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Guillow and family spent Christmas at Woonsocket, R. I.

Wintrop B. Green of Williams College spent the holiday vacation here with his parents.

A full report of the last meeting of the school board will be found elsewhere in this paper.

This ward now boasts of 3 barber shops, 3 grocery stores, 3 meat markets and 3 drug stores.

The drug stores of J. F. Payne and W. C. Gaudet were closed from 2 till 6 p. m., Christmas day.

Mr. John W. Atwood has rented L. C. Carter's house on Park place, formerly occupied by Mr. Price.

Herbert Chase of Amherst was among students who found their way home for the Christmas observances.

Mr. A. J. Savage has returned from his hunting trip to Acushnet, bringing with him a fine bunch of quail.

Miss Addie Brooks, who has been quite ill, is much improved in health and will soon be able to about.

Rev. William M. Kincaid of San Francisco, Cal., occupied the pulpit in the Methodist church last Sunday morning.

The next meeting of the Newton Cooperative Bank will be held in the office of J. C. Fuller & French, Tuesday evening, Jan. 1.

Rev. Wm. M. Kincaid of San Francisco, Cal., will preach at the Central Congregational church at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. on Sunday.

Miss Maud E. Davis, a student of the Ingham University, LeRoy, N. Y., is spending her holiday vacation here with her parents.

An unusually large number of packages were received at the post office during the holidays and the general mail matter was largely increased.

Massage is so useful to many people that it is fortunate we have a graduate resident in our city who wishes to practise that art. See advertisement.

Robert Hill, John Fells and J. M. Brooks struck the Louisiana for a hand-some sum this week, being among the few lucky ones in the December drawings.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Dickinson arrived here from Cedar Rapids, Tuesday, and spent Christmas with Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Pitch. Mrs. Dickinson will remain here on a visit until Feb. 1.

The head-house of the alleys of the Newton Club will be extended in order to afford more room for spectators. Work on the new part will be commenced immediately.

The contract for the new Clafin school house has been given to H. H. Hunt, for \$22,000, and that for heating and sanitary work to the Fuller & Warner company for \$3,000.

The Christmas tree at the Universalist church proved a great attraction to the children of the Sunday school. Christmas eve, and suitable and pretty gifts were distributed among the little folks.

The children of the Sunday school of the Methodist church were the recipients of pretty gifts from the Christmas tree. Tuesday evening, and went to their homes with delightful visions of Santa Claus and the happy enjoyments of Christmas day.

Officers of Newton Lodge, No. 42, Order of Elks, will be installed Wednesday evening, Jan. 1st, 1890, by officers of the Supreme Lodge. All persons wishing to join as charter members should send their address to H. H. Tilton, Sec., West Newton.

The board of aldermen Monday evening passed an order restraining and muzzling all the dogs of the ward. The canines had held an "indignation meeting and feel that they have the right to remonstrate, especially against such external symbols of unpopularity.

The first of Mr. F. M. Whipple's coffee parties at Tremont Hall, last evening, was a very pleasant affair, and the series of five will be very successful. Buffet's orchestra furnished music, and 30 couples were present. The next in the series will be given Jan. 8th.

Interesting Christmas exercises were held in the Methodist church last Sunday, a concert in the evening being among the enjoyable features. Appropriate musical selections were rendered and recitations and readings were given by the children of the Sunday school.

Edward M. Hill, the accommodating clerk in the ticket office came very near being the possessor of a pair of handsome diamond sleeve buttons this week. A ticket first purchased by him and afterwards sold to another party bore the magic number which finally entitled its holder to the prize.

The efficient gatekeeper who assists Mr. Wales at the Columbus street crossing was roundly abused the other day for preventing a pedestrian from stepping directly in front of an express train. The efforts of the gatekeeper to save life are not half appreciated and they deserve praise rather than censure, especially from careless people who are apparently unable to look after their own safety.

Secretary Dickinson of the state board of education has extended an invitation to the members of the school board to attend an exhibition at Quincy, Dec. 31, to be given by Dr. William N. Hallman, superintendent of the schools of La Porte, Ind. The exhibition will illustrate the methods of school work in drawing, beginning with the Kindergarten and extending through all the grades to the high school.

The usual large holiday gathering assembled in the rooms of the Newton Club, Christmas day, and sought after for display, the hunting and shooting trophies. The hunting alley proved an attractive feature, and several card party contests for honors in the delightful game of whist, for which the members of the club possess a reputation, especially in the skill which renders the play of scientific interest.

The action of the head master of the high school and the drill instructor in making up the roster of the high school battalion has been endorsed by the school board, who express the opinion that they acted within their authority, notwithstanding the failure of a son of Mr. George R. Coffin to secure his commission, although in line of promotion. He was unfortunate, as others, it was thought, were better qualified for positions as officers.

The residence of George B. Cook, Washington street, was the scene of a pleasant Christmas eve, upon the occasion of a surprise and presentation. Mr. Cook had retired, but was induced to dress and come down stairs where he found a number of his friends comfortably seated awaiting his arrival. He looked very much surprised, but was not kept in suspense for an explanation. Mr. J. G. Kilburns indicating the object of the visit in a neat speech at the conclusion of which he presented him with an elegant Waltham pocket watch, a memento of "time" that will long be associated with pleasant memories and happy hours. Mr. Cook responded appropriately and the remainder of the evening was then passed in a pleasant social manner.

The Newton Club will enter a team in the bowling tournament which will also include teams representing the Newton Boat Club and the Boston Athletic Association. The dates and places where the games will be played are not yet decided. Newton Club and Newton Boat Club houses Jan. 4; Newton Boat Club at Boston Athletic Club rooms, Jan. 9; Newton Club at Boston Athletic Association at Newton Boat Club, Jan. 28; Boston Athletic Association at Newton Club, Feb. 5; Newton Club at Boston Athletic Club, Feb. 15; Newton Boat Club, Feb. 22; Newton Club at Boston Athletic Association, Feb. 27; Newton Boat Club at Boston Athletic Association at Newton Boat Club, March 15; Boston Athletic Association at Newton Boat Club, March 20.

The bowling rules of the Amateur Athletic Union, with slight changes, will govern the play in the matches. The umpire will be chosen each evening by the captains of the contesting teams.

WEST NEWTON.

Officer Libby is enjoying a few days vacation.

Baggage Master Parker has been seriously ill with La Grippe.

Mrs. C. P. Huestis has been quite sick, but is now slowly improving.

Will Mr. Luke or Mr. Hyde be a member of the school board, ex-officio?

Money deposited in the West Newton Savings bank on or before January 6th, will draw interest from that date.

Capt. Ferris of J. Wiley Edmonds camp is in St Louis. When he returns he will be accompanied by a fair bride.

A dance under the auspices of the Young Ladies' Society of St. Bernard's church will be given in the City Hall, next Monday evening.

Two candidates were initiated at the meeting of the Sisterhood branch of the Iron Hill, held in Knights of Honor Hall, Saturday evening.

Maurice Coleman, who has been working on the new hotel at Savannah, Ga., returned home Monday. Mr. Preston of Newtonville, was the architect.

Two veteran tramps were given lodgings in the police station Monday evening, a man and his wife, the former 72 years and the latter 66 years of age.

The Veteran Fireman's Association held an enjoyable meeting in Knights of Honor Hall last Friday evening, a clam chowder being the feature of the occasion.

John C. Brimblecombe has been appointed assistant city clerk at a salary of \$1000 per annum. He will give up his position in the office of recorder of foreign mortgages.

Nearly all the members of J. Wiley Edmonds camp are now supplied with sabres and a special meeting for drill, preparatory to the installation exercises in the City Hall, Jan. 13, has been called for next Monday evening.

The family of Mrs. James Thurston

held the pleasant Christmas greeting from her son at the West, of his intended return home. Mr. Thurston has many friends who with others will give him a cordial greeting.

James Callahan and Robert Harris, juveniles, were arraigned in the police court Tuesday for stealing rags from the premises of A. B. Potter. They were found guilty. Callahan paid a fine of \$2 and costs and Harris \$1 and costs.

Mr. Charles B. Pond entertained a luncheon party at his residence, corner of Lemos and Highland streets, last evening. Covers were laid for 12 persons and at the conclusion of the material features a game of progressive whist was enjoyed.

The heavy wind last evening resulted in some damage here. A section of Adams Stone's board fence on Highland street was blown down by one of the large snow windows in H. E. Woodberry's store was forced from its fastenings and the glass partially shattered.

Crescent Commander U. O. G. C. has elected these officers: S. F. Chadbourn, N. C. G. M. Whittley, V. C. Lorenzo Gibbs, W. P. H. B. Parker, W. T. Mrs. E. Lindley, F. K. R. Joseph, A. Symonds, W. H. C. Robbins, W. L. G.; Martin Nash, W. O. G.

At the meeting of Newton Lodge, 92, I. O. O. F., held at Knights of Honor Hall, last evening, those officers were elected.

Mr. C. H. Cushing, W. E. Barker, N. G.; William B. Colligan, V. G.; William E. Glover, secretary; George H. Baker, treasurer; Charles H. Stacy, trustee for three years.

Mrs. W. A. Spilane met with a serious accident last Friday, falling down the cellar stairs at her residence on Webster street, and sustaining severe cuts and bruises about the head. She was attended by Dr. Crockett and it was found necessary to take several stitches in the wounds. At present her condition is as comfortable as could be expected.

George Chambers, accompanied by Henry Smith, an aged veteran, while driving on Eliot street, last Friday afternoon, were thrown from the carriage by the breaking of the axle. Smith received internal injuries of a serious character. The carriage was set on fire, though shaken up. Smith was taken to the house of Chambers, where he received medical attendance and was subsequently taken to his home.

The efficient gatekeeper who assists Mr. Wales at the Columbus street crossing was roundly abused the other day for preventing a pedestrian from stepping directly in front of an express train. The efforts of the gatekeeper to save life are not half appreciated and they deserve praise rather than censure, especially from careless people who are apparently unable to look after their own safety.

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ble, and the best authorities in fire matters in the country are united in the belief that better results can be accomplished in this way.

There was a large attendance at the service at the Congregational church, Christmas Sunday. In the morning the pastor preached his annual sermon to the young, and the full choir of 25 voices rendered the hymns. The organist, Mr. C. C. Newell, Jan. 9; Newton Club at Boston Athletic Club rooms, Jan. 10; Newton Club at Boston Athletic Club, Jan. 11; Newton Club at Boston Athletic Club, Jan. 12; Newton Club at Boston Athletic Club, Jan. 13; Newton Club at Boston Athletic Club, Jan. 14; Newton Club at Boston Athletic Club, Jan. 15; Newton Club at Boston Athletic Club, Jan. 16; Newton Club at Boston Athletic Club, Jan. 17; Newton Club at Boston Athletic Club, Jan. 18; Newton Club at Boston Athletic Club, Jan. 19; Newton Club at Boston Athletic Club, Jan. 20; Newton Club at Boston Athletic Club, Jan. 21; Newton Club at Boston Athletic Club, Jan. 22; Newton Club at Boston Athletic Club, Jan. 23; Boston Athletic Club rooms, Jan. 24; Boston Athletic Club, Jan. 25; Boston Athletic Club, Jan. 26; Boston Athletic Club, Jan. 27; Boston Athletic Club, Jan. 28; Boston Athletic Club, Jan. 29; Boston Athletic Club, Jan. 30; Boston Athletic Club, Jan. 31; Boston Athletic Club, Jan. 32; Boston Athletic Club, Jan. 33; Boston Athletic Club, Jan. 34; Boston Athletic Club, Jan. 35; Boston Athletic Club, Jan. 36; Boston Athletic Club, Jan. 37; Boston Athletic Club, Jan. 38; Boston Athletic Club, Jan. 39; Boston Athletic Club, Jan. 40; Boston Athletic Club, Jan. 41; Boston Athletic Club, Jan. 42; Boston Athletic Club, Jan. 43; Boston Athletic Club, Jan. 44; Boston Athletic Club, Jan. 45; Boston Athletic Club, Jan. 46; Boston Athletic Club, Jan. 47; Boston Athletic Club, Jan. 48; Boston Athletic Club, Jan. 49; Boston Athletic Club, Jan. 50; Boston Athletic Club, Jan. 51; Boston Athletic Club, Jan. 52; Boston Athletic Club, Jan. 53; Boston Athletic Club, Jan. 54; Boston Athletic Club, Jan. 55; Boston Athletic Club, Jan. 56; Boston Athletic Club, Jan. 57; Boston Athletic Club, Jan. 58; Boston Athletic Club, Jan. 59; Boston Athletic Club, Jan. 60; Boston Athletic Club, Jan. 61; Boston Athletic Club, Jan. 62; Boston Athletic Club, Jan. 63; Boston Athletic Club, Jan. 64; Boston Athletic Club, Jan. 65; Boston Athletic Club, Jan. 66; Boston Athletic Club, Jan. 67; Boston Athletic Club, Jan. 68; Boston Athletic Club, Jan. 69; Boston Athletic Club, Jan. 70; Boston Athletic Club, Jan. 71; Boston Athletic Club, Jan. 72; Boston Athletic Club, Jan. 73; Boston Athletic Club, Jan. 74; Boston Athletic Club, Jan. 75; Boston Athletic Club, Jan. 76; Boston Athletic Club, Jan. 77; Boston Athletic Club, Jan. 78; Boston Athletic Club, Jan. 79; Boston Athletic Club, Jan. 80; Boston Athletic Club, Jan. 81; Boston Athletic Club, Jan. 82; Boston Athletic Club, Jan. 83; Boston Athletic Club, Jan. 84; Boston Athletic Club, Jan. 85; Boston Athletic Club, Jan. 86; Boston Athletic Club, Jan. 87; Boston Athletic Club, Jan. 88; Boston Athletic Club, Jan. 89; Boston Athletic Club, Jan. 90; Boston Athletic Club, Jan. 91; Boston Athletic Club, Jan. 92; Boston Athletic Club, Jan. 93; Boston Athletic Club, Jan. 94; Boston Athletic Club, Jan. 95; Boston Athletic Club, Jan. 96; Boston Athletic Club, Jan. 97; Boston Athletic Club, Jan. 98; Boston Athletic Club, Jan. 99; Boston Athletic

A ROMANCE IN C.

AND ITS DENOUEMENT AMID CHRISTMAS FESTIVITIES.

"Half-past 4, and I have shot nothing but a brace of partridges since noon—really I do have the most villainous luck!" and the speaker gave his light game bag a jerk, thrust his hands into the pockets of his Norfolk coat, and whistled.

It was an afternoon in late October on the Litchfield county hills. The sky was chilly and gray, no sound broke the stillness of the air; even the dead leaves were dropping silently from the trees. Still whistling "The Binks of Aberfeldy," Lawrence Heath gathered his belongings together and tramped across the brown field until he came to the stone fence on the other side of which lay the winding road encircling the summit of the Great Hill. Here he swung himself lightly on to the top of the fence and sat there, gazing thoughtfully before him, while away on a hillside, outlined against the cold sky, was a large tree which in the summer looked like a ship at full sail. Lawrence knew it well, he had often gazed upon it. He now looked up to see a flock of birds fly swiftly over his head toward the south.

"This is the kind of a day to make a lonely man feel homesick, if that were not absurd when one has no home to be sick for," he said to himself. I wonder if there are many fellows who have so few belonging to them. Quarter to five—there goes the train. I must think about getting back. Hullo! is that a girl down there in the meadow? What can she be doing?" And he quickly adjusted his field-glass to see.

It was a girl, and her movements were somewhat mysterious, for she was on her knees in the middle of the lot, with her back to Heath, digging or scraping at some unknown object in a most industrious manner. Presently she rose and stood looking off toward the river and the hills beyond it, with one hand in the pocket of her long, closely fitting ulster. Lawrence admired her picturesqueness figure standing out in relief against the fast-darkening sky, and grew still more interested as she suddenly stepped to the fence, jumped on top, and seized hold of the lower branches of a big tree near her.

"By Jove, she's going to climb that tree!" said Lawrence to himself. "This is too good! I don't believe she'll do it, though."

She seemed to know what she was about, as she slowly but confidently made her way from branch to branch, now stopping a moment to gather her dress more closely around her, now trying a branch to see if it were firm. In a little while she had climbed almost to the top, and standing with one arm around a stout branch, she looked triumphantly about her, little dreaming with what interest her progress had been watched from afar.

"I didn't know they made that kind of girls yet," thought Lawrence. "I wonder who she is. I hope she will not come to grief setting down," and he waited a little longer, for fear some accident might happen. But the girl landed safely, shook herself together, picked up from the ground what looked at first like a bundle of canes, but which Lawrence finally made out to be a small camera, and went down the hill across the fields.

Thus reminded of the time, Lawrence pocketed his glass and started for home. His way lay down hill, too, but he took the road and strode silently along, meeting a wagon now and then, and passing a farm-house or two, whose lights shone through the shutterless windows. As he came in sight of the Doctor's comfortable old white house, an idea struck him, and he turned into the yard and knocked at the big old-fashioned door. Dr. Brinley and his wife had been very kind to him, and their house was the most homelike place he knew in all Ridgebury. Mrs. Brinley herself answered the door—delicate looking little lady, with the pleasantest, heartiest way imaginable.

"Why, it is Mr. Heath," she said; "come right in."

"No, thank you, Mrs. Brinley. I have only stopped to ask you if you would accept a few little partridges; they are hardly worth offering, but I have had awfully bad luck to-day."

"Certainly I will, they are just what I should like, and thank you so much—but now, you must come in to tea. I expect Dr. Brinley home every minute, and he will be glad to see you."

"Thank you, but I am so dirty, Mrs. Brinley; I have been out all day."

"That is easily remedied," said the little lady in her motherly way, and the young fellow found it impossible to resist her.

"Poor boy, he likes to be here, I know," said she to herself; and added aloud, "I have a cousin staying with me, a young lady, and I shall be very glad to have some one to help me entertain her."

"A young lady!—oh now, Mrs. Brinley!" with a rueful glance at his rough suit.

"Oh, that is not the slightest consequence," said his hostess smiling, and she opened the door into a sitting-room, where a blazing wood fire was casting a bright and changing light upon carpet, curtains and pictures.

"Pansy, my dear!" A girl rose from her seat between a table and the fire and faced them, with hands full of newspaper cuttings.

He saw the girl whose proceedings he had watched scarcely an hour before. She was looking demure enough now in a quiet, school-girl like gown of dark blue, with a cream-colored vest; her brown hair gathered into a coil on the top of her head; her gray eyes, with their straight black brows and lashes, meeting his gravely, and with perfect self-possession.

She saw a broad-shouldered, vigorous young fellow, who bore himself with easy grace in his old shooting coat, and whose steadfast blue eyes and resolute chin were evidence of a strength of character not perhaps otherwise suggested by his pleasant, somewhat boyish face.

"Pansy, let me introduce our neighbor, Mr. Heath; my cousin, Miss Errol; and now, my dear, I will leave you to see that Mr. Heath is comfortable, while I go out to the dining room a minute."

"I shall begin, then, by telling you that the red chair in the corner has a high reputation for comfort," said Miss Errol, as the two were left alone.

"The red chair, by all means," drawing it nearer the fire. "Are you making a scrap-book, may I ask?" with a glance at the pretty waste-basket beside her and the low-table strewn with papers.

"I am trying, but these paragraphs are so uncommonly entertaining that I am obliged to stop and read them all, and I do not progress very fast."

Her pronunciation was remarkably finished and distinct.

"A fellow in my class in college had a scrap-book," said Lawrence, with a twinkle in his eye at the remembrance; "he filled it up with all the pretty things the girls said about him."

Miss Errol's eyes danced with fun, but she said gravely—

"Oh, indeed! How thoughtful of him to leave a record for posterity! And how did he hear of all their pretty speeches?"

"He said they told him," said Lawrence solemnly. "He had a lambrequin in his room, made with glass covered panels and a girl's photograph in each one. The fellow used to go in and stand before the mantel, the fire was so cheerful you know."

This time Miss Errol laughed openly, displaying splendid white teeth.

"Cannot I help you sort these papers?" said Lawrence, feeling delightfully at home; "just tell me which you want in each box!"

"Oh, this is Dr. Brinley's idea," answered Miss Errol, "he wants a book made up of historical items about Ridgebury, with a space on each page left for an unmounted photograph. I have been out taking some pictures to-day."

As she spoke so unconsciously, Lawrence felt a sudden twinge of embarrassment having played the spy upon her. The teabell made a welcome diversion. He looks back now to that pleasant hour in the Brinley's dining-room with a vividness of memory which has lost none of its charming, insignificant details.

"Cousin Nell," said Miss Errol, in an interval of silence, did you see that girl who came here for the doctor this noon? She said, Aunt Merthy'd sprained the liniments of her knees and she wanted the doctor to send her a subscription right away."

"Elvira Thomas!" said Mrs. Brinley; "by the way, Mr. Heath, how does her brother get on in school?"

"Very well; he is slow, but he studies faithfully; he convinces my Latin class, talking about despondent verbs, yesterday."

"That puts me in mind of my old school days," said Dr. Brinley. "Heath, you play whist, don't you? I have not played for a good while and Miss Pansy plays a man's game."

She did, indeed, play a fine game, and rather a daring one. The four were well matched, and they played until a late hour.

"What a girl!" thought Heath, as he walked home through the dark October night. "First I see her climb a tree, then I hear of her taking amateur pictures, then I find she plays a mighty good game of whist, and all in that quiet way. That isn't much like the kind of girl we used to see in college."

Next day at Sunday school, he saw her again holding the attention of half a dozen restless youngsters during a long lesson. There was something so attractive in the quiet air of force and directness that he could hardly keep his eyes away from her and had a distinct image of her in his mind that week in the midst of his classes at the Ridgebury academy and next Saturday, as fate would have it, he met Miss Errol herself with her camera, and was graciously allowed to accompany her and assist her to take some views of the river.

"For I spoiled three plates yesterday," she said, "and I want some views of the river for myself. I think it is the prettiest feature of the Hollow."

A short time they became well acquainted. Lawrence had never known many girls, the sentimental friendships he had surveyed from afar while at college not being to his taste. He particularly liked Miss Errol, so he told himself, because she did not seem to be trying to see how many scalps she could get to decorate her wigwam."

In their rambles over hill and meadow he found himself telling her about his solitary life, his teaching to put himself through his last year at college, after his father died, and his "grinding" over a modest little scientific text-book, which he hoped would lift him up in the world a little. He caught himself continuing their conversations in imagination when he was alone and would call himself an idiot, and seize the nearest book at hand.

Miss Errol's frank remarks, in return, had no background. Of her tastes, opinions, expressed in unstudied, original fashion, he learned a good deal; of her home, her circumstances, nothing. Her extremely plain dress, with its absence of ornament, he judged as a man does, and liked her the better for the narrow means that it seemed to declare.

What did money, matter to a girl who could tie knots like a sailor, use a hammer like a carpenter, talk business or politics like a man?"

"But I am not such a phenomenon as you imagine," she answered, smiling, one day when he had been saying something to her of all this. "I cannot play the piano. I do not paint—I can only draw. I have no talent for fancy work, I have never embroidered a table cover or a dumpy scarf in my life."

"Don't you call that trifling thing you are doing now, fancy work?" asked Lawrence.

"Oh, this?" contemplating the piece of lace she was sewing with pearl beads.

"Yes, I suppose it is fancy work of a kind. I am trying to concoct a costume for my part in the Ridgebury club's theatricals Christmas eve. Mrs. Norton insisted on my taking a part. Did she not offer you one too?"

"Yes," he answered, blushing a little, "and I should have enjoyed it greatly, but I could not spare the time for the rehearsals. Tom Hull is laid up with a broken leg, and I spend part of my evening with him."

"He is," said Lawrence eagerly; "and you see, now is just my time to get a hold on him. It is doleful for the boy to be shut away from all the fun going on he is nervous and cross, and, though he

would not dream of saying so, I am quite sure he likes me to come."

"Exactly so," said Miss Errol; and she gazed thoughtfully into the fire with an unusual color on her face.

Lawrence tramped home that afternoon, through the winter snow, so taken up by his thoughts that he was oblivious of the landscape around him. The snow crackled crisply under his feet. He thrust his hands deep into his overcoat pockets, and faced the keen wind with a delight in his own vitality. Miss Errol had never been so charming as to-day; there had been a softness in her voice when she spoke, a touch of languor in her heightened color and the loosened hair about her forehead which he had never seen in her before. "How sweet she looks leaning back in that chair, with her cheek against her hand!" he thought. Had he been the hero of a dozen love affairs, he would have realized by this time in what direction he was drifting, would have confessed to himself the motive which had underlain all his ceaseless industry lately; but Lawrence was not given to self-analysis, or to posing before himself as an undeveloped mystery; he was a man of action, whose thoughts and feelings were healthy, and whose estimate of his own abilities was modest, though confident.

He entered his room, striking a match, whose tiny flicker showed him a letter lying on his desk. "From Jack," he thought, tearing it open; "the old fellow has let me alone for a good while."

He read through several pages, describing the polo games, the latest opera, the charms of several society girls, mingled with laments over his daily "grinds" at the office "and my clients so scarce," till he came to the following paragraph:

By the way, Heath, I heard you have Miss Errol somewhere near you. Why don't you find her out and make up to her? She is an heiress with lots of tin, and handsome, too, so some people think. I like a more airy style myself. She is a busy girl, a director of the humane society here, interested in charitable work, and all that nonsense. Hates fashionable society, but has refused no end of offers, and gave everybody the slip in October. No one could find out where she had gone. Here's a chance for you, old boy—take my advice, and see that you improve it.

Lawrence did not finish the letter. His friend's carelessly written letter had given him a shock. He leaned his elbow on the desk, and fell into a bitter reverie. He had found his dream a dream, and awoke before he had finished it. Ah, yes, he knew that he cared for her, now, knew how dear his unconfessed hope had been. "Make up" to an heiress—he who had nothing but his head and his hands to call his own! His heart scorned the suggestion. What did that girl want with money? Was she not a mine of wealth in herself? If the money had only been his to offer her with himself, and all he hoped for—but now. He ground his teeth in impotent misery. He had been a fool, that was all. He would better go away where he could never see her again.

"Deluded youth," do you say? Ah, but Lawrence was no worldly-wise young man, seeking a "soft place" in life.

Yet he did not go away; strange that men will never do the prudent thing!—instead, he worked over his examination papers for several days, and drove with old Mr. Stone to the town hall Christmas eve, when the much-talked-of theatricals were to be given. They were a little late, for the curtain had already risen, disclosing a pretty drawing-room scene, very creditable to the ingenious fingers which had arranged it. People in the country are fully as clever at amateur theatricals as city people. Having fewer outside distractions, they have to make their own amusements. Every part was well taken, but Miss Errol surpassed them all.

The play was an adaptation from the French, and in her pink brocade with its long court train and ruff, a string of pearls with a diamond pendant around her neck, the powder gleaming like frost upon her hair, she was dazzling.

Lawrence watched her from his quiet corner in astonishment. Was this the girl he had known, this brilliant marquise, whose action was full of bewitching courtly grace, whose clear, finished utterance reached every part of the house? Then he had never really known her till now.

The play was over, and the hall had been cleared for the club to dance, he still kept aloof. Miss Errol was graciously accepting all her invitations to dance. Lawrence watched her moodily from a corner. Perhaps he would not have approached her at all—who can tell how far his stern resolves would have carried him?—but suddenly he caught sight of a bracelet on the floor, a slender circle of gold, clasped by a couple of diamonds. He had seen it flash from her wrist earlier in the evening. He picked it up, longing to grind it under his heel as a sign of the wealth that was hateful to him, and made his way across the room. Her partner was just leaving her as he reached her.

"You have dropped your bracelet, Miss Errol," he said, showing it as he spoke.

"Ah, thank you, so I have—will you please fasten it for me?" and she held out her arm toward him.

As he did so with fingers that trembled she added, in a lower tone, and with a touch of the marquise manner, "Are you to be the only one not to congratulate me to-night?"

"No," he answered, "I congratulate you on all your successes."

Miss Errol looked at him searchingly for a moment.

"What have I done," she asked, "to make you speak to me like that?"

"Nothing," he answered, recovering himself a little, "pardon me for that and please give me this waltz, will you?"

"Certainly," she said quietly; and in a moment they were whirling down the room. Her dancing was exquisitely light and exact, a fold of her long train lay in his hand, the perfume of the roses she held was wafted up to him—on, as they danced. Lawrence's breath came faster and faster, everything faded away before his eyes, he was in a dream that he wished might never end.

When the music stopped, they were near a corner fenced off by evergreen boughs from the rest of the room. Here Lawrence released his partner and standing before her asked impetuously:

"Why did you not tell me you were an heiress? Why have you let me hear it now for the first time?"

"I had no wish to deceive you, Mr. Heath," Miss Errol replied gravely. "It never occurred to me to mention it—why should I?"

"It would have been kinder of you," said Lawrence, forgetting all his resolutions and saying he knew not what—"I have gone on hoping and fearing, and longing to ask you to wait for me a year or two until I could make myself more worthy of you. I thought you were poor," he laughed bitterly; "I did not dream of your having a fortune to come with us. Why should I suppose you would care to know how much I love you? I hope at least you will never

know an hour like this"—his face was flushed, and his hands were clenched, he broke off unable to go on.

Miss Errol was not looking at him, her eyes were fixed on a point in the distance. "Oh that miserable money!" she said very low; "it stands between me and everything worth having."

Something in her tone made his heart stand still.

"Pansy!" he said taking a step toward her, "do you care a little after all? Will you wait a little while and let me work for you?"

She did not speak, her face was turned away, her hands were clasped before her, her flowers dropped from them into her shining train.

"Pansy," said Lawrence again, huskily, "promise me nothing—but if there is a ray of hope for me, give me your hand."

"I have been looking everywhere for you, Miss Errol," said a voice beside them, and a gentleman stood at the entrance.

"Our dance has begun—how are you, Heath?"

"I am ready, Mr. Norton," said Pansy, moving toward him, but as she did so, she turned back toward Lawrence with a look that made his pulses leap, and slowly held out her hand. "He caught it in his strong grasp for a moment; the next she had turned away, coloring vividly, and Lawrence, left alone, picked up her forgotten flowers from the ground, and with a wild sense of uncontrollable happiness in his heart, pressed them against his cheek.—[Springfield Republican.]

OVER THE TEACUPS.

THOUGHTS ON OLD AGE BY OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

(From January Atlantic.)

I am afraid that old people find life rather a dull business in the time of King David and his rich old subject and friend, Barzillai, who, poor man, could not have told a teal from a canvas-back, nor enjoyed a symphony concert, if he had had those luxuries in his day. There were no pleasant firesides, for there were no chimneys. There were no daily newspapers for the old man to read, and he could not read them if there were, with his dim eyes, nor hear them read, very probably, with his dulled ears. There was no tobacco, a soothing drug, which in its various forms is a great solace to many old men and to some old women,—Carlyle and his mother used to smoke their pipes together, you remember.

Old age is infinitely more cheerful for intelligent people at least, than it was two or three thousand years ago. It

THE TEMPLE ROBBERY.

Mysterious Disappearance of a Large Deposit of State Treasure.

It is by no means surprising that the strange case of the now famous Tirupati Temple treasure should have excited such an extraordinary feeling of indignation as it appears to have done among the Hindoo population of India. Tirupati is the Mecca of Hindoo-land—it, indeed, the comparison is at all allowable, shows that the temple which has just been so grossly defiled was erected, in the first instance, close upon 5,000 years ago. The trial in connection with the robbery of the Tirupati treasure is probably the most remarkable which has ever come before a British court in India. The sacred temple stands on the Tirumalai range, some 2,000 feet above sea level, and commands a tract of about 100 square miles, the whole of which, up till quite a recent period, was regarded, in the strictest sense, as holy ground, nobody but Hindoo being allowed to ascend the ghauts.

Even at the present time the collector and the superintendent of police are the only Europeans whom the government permit to invade the sacred territory, excepting, of course, on special occasions, such as that which arose the other day, when the services of a civil engineer were required within the precincts of the temple to superintend the excavations.

The temple itself has, in reality, never been entered by a white man and all its available entrances are jealously guarded by armed men, who have instructions to strike down, and, if necessary, to kill any unauthorized person who attempts to invade the sanctuary.

The sacred edifice is inclosed by three stone walls, of which the outer one is twenty-three feet in height. From the devotee's point of view the sacredness of the place is centered in a great flagstaff, which penetrates from floor to roof, and is 57 feet high, 3 feet in diameter at the base and 15 inches at the summit. The staff is incased in copper overlaid with gold, and set in a slab of granite nearly three-feet in thickness. In the immediate neighborhood of the flagstaff the image of the god is preserved, while the staff itself is actually supposed to be the abode of the god—of its "mantre esse."

Some seventeen years since, it seems, certain coin treasure, valued roughly at two lacs of rupees, was discovered in the temple, and was duly handed over to the mahant as manager and trustee of the edifice. In 1880 the Mahant Dhurma Doss died, and was succeeded by Sir Hathiramji Mettan Baghavan Doss Jee. The new mahant appears to have discharged his sacred and responsible functions to the satisfaction of everybody concerned, and in 1877 it was resolved to replace the old dwajastambum, or sacred flagstaff, by a new one. Before the work was completed the idea appears to have suggested itself to the mahant to bury the treasure—the two lacs of rupees to which he had succeeded—under the foot of the flagstaff. This was accordingly done, the proposition having met with general approval from the adherents of the temple. The treasure was placed in six copper vessels, the covers of which were duly sealed up, and they were then buried in the receptacle prepared for them. Now it is found that the gold has all been removed from them, and copper coins substituted.

Four temple servants—by name Narasimha-Kusal, Gopalaro and Haribhajan—were, in 1887, intrusted, after being duly sanctified by divers mysterious rites and ceremonies, with the burial of the treasure pots, and a fact that appears to interest the police and others a good deal at present is that of two of them, Kusal and Haribhajan, are now each worth a lac of rupees, although the whole four were discharged some time ago, and none of them are known to have what is sternly known as "lawful visible means of support." On the other hand, an astonishingly clear looking case made out against the mahant himself, who, it is asserted, allowed his cupidity to overcome the scruples of his sacred calling, and "collared the swag" himself. The question as to who has really appropriated the treasure seems a difficult one, as far as the inquiry has proceeded, to determine, and it is possible that the affair may never be satisfactorily cleared up.

Probably the most notable feature in connection with the affair—from a Hindoo point of view, at all events—is the peculiarly apathetic demeanor of the Tirupati god, who should have been deeply interested in the proceedings. The "mantre esse," which has exercised such an omnipotent power over the Hindoos for centuries past, appears to have lain dormant while the temple was defiled and the mean trick of substituting a few hundred rupees worth of copper money for two lacs worth of gold coinage was done right under the pillars of the Tirupati sanctum sanctorum—Colonies and India.

Two Opinions About Ancient Bones. Clark Brown, a native of Fish's point, on the Upper Mystic road, the other day, what are believed by some persons to be relics of the first American man, antedating, possibly, the age of mound building. There were parts of a human skeleton that crumbled at the touch, two rough copper vessels, mostly corroded, a smoothly rounded pestle and two peculiarly shaped glass bottles with crooked necks. Skeptics, however, profess to think that the things belonged to a prehistoric apothecary that was swallowed up in an earthquake. Mr. Brown may submit them to the inspection of an antiquarian.—*Stonington Telegram*.

Want Volapuk in the Boston Schools. A petition was received by the school board from the Volapuk club requesting permission to use a room in one of the school buildings of the city proper for the purpose of teaching Volapuk. The club offers to furnish teachers free of charge for such pupils as shall attend, with the understanding that the conduct of the schools shall be under the supervision of the school committee. An order giving the club the permission asked for was assigned to the next meeting.—*Boston Record*.

Danced Forty Miles.

A young civil engineer who came home to Buffalo last week after a four months' expedition through the Black Hills with a government surveying party, told the following story:

"One evening last summer we pitched camp, and, after supper, the commanding officer in the party ordered me to make a detour to a certain point further north. The distance by the road I was told to take was believed to be about four miles, but to get it exactly I was given a pedometer to carry in my pocket. On the way I came to a small mining settlement, and a dance was going on in the biggest saloon. As I had plenty of time on my hands I went in and joined in the dance, and never rested a leg until midnight. I then proceeded to finish my detour, got back to camp, and turned in. In the morning I was asked to report, and without a thought I handed over the pedometer. The officer looked at it in amazement, and then exclaimed, 'Forty-four miles!' Where on earth did you go last night?" I was perplexed at first myself, and could not explain my wonderful record, and it was not until later that I recalled the dance, but I can't believe that I danced forty miles in a single evening.—*Buffalo Courier*.

A Contrast of Character.

Here comes the handsomest and best dressed man seen in Jacksonville for many days. A man about 35 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, as well proportioned as Apollo, black hair and long, drooping mustache, black eyes with a merry twinkle in them; a clear, rosy complexion that speaks of good digestion and a quiet conscience; a gentleman of gentlemen, courtly and gentle, even the most quiet of dames learns to look at him. See him help that feeble old woman into the street car. No son could tenderer to a mother, and he lifts his hat to her as the car starts as if she were a duchess. Now he puts a little girl on the head and gazes at it half lovingly, half regretfully. A bootblack accosts him. "He gazes at his shoes, that glisten like a mirror, tosses a quarter to the boy, drops a dollar into the cup of the blind beggar at the corner, and, humming a scrap of opera, passes around the corner. Who is he? Oh, he's a professional gambler, runs a skin game at Nashville, Tenn., killed a man last year in a knife duel; may kill another this year. Quien sabe?—*Jacksonville Times-Union*.

A Mirage on the Plains.

We witnessed the most perfect mirage we ever saw on the Laramie plains one evening recently. It was about an hour before sunset, and, looking out of a car window, we saw a beautiful lake a mile away. It was in a slight depression among the hills, and seemed to be about two miles long by a mile wide. Never having noticed a lake at that place on the road, we were considerably astonished and asked the conductor for an explanation. He was equally astonished, as were passengers familiar with the road. As the train advanced, the lake appeared to enlarge and rise, but in spite of this it was difficult to believe the appearance was simply that optical delusion known as mirage, and that what appeared to be a lake was a grassy, level plain. The apparent lake was as smooth and bright as a mirror, except at one edge, where it appeared to be ruffled by the wind. The strange sight was viewed with wonder by hundreds of passengers until it was out of sight.—*Rock Springs Independent*.

A Connecticut Girl Marries a Chinaman. Jang Lansding, a native of China, residing in Cleveland, was married the other day to Miss Nellie H. Sparks, daughter of Mrs. G. W. Sparks, of Vernon, Conn. The ceremony was performed at the residence of the bride by the Rev. Joseph H. Twitchell, of Hartford. The Hon. Yung Wing was among the guests. The groom came to this country in 1876 to the Chinese government school in Hartford. After the recall of the mission he remained in the service of the Chinese government as lieutenant in the navy. He returned to this country and was graduated from the Worcester polytechnic institute in 1887. Since then he has been employed by the Pratt & Whitney company of Hartford. He has recently accepted a place with the Brush electric light company of Cleveland.—*Washington Star*.

The Fontaines Lumineuses. The work of dismantling the Paris exhibition has already commenced, and only a portion of the Galerie des Machines is now accessible to visitors. A serious effort is to be made to preserve the colored fountains, the idea of which the authorities, by permission, borrowed from the English patentees. The success of these fountains lumineuses has been tremendous. Every night when they are playing the excited French people stand on their chairs and watch the changing colors with frantic delight. "C'est rouge," they shriek to each other, as the colors appear. "C'est vert; maintenant c'est mauve." M. Menier has made for his own use a miniature fountain of this kind for table decoration.—*London Figaro*.

A New Mode of Cooking. A patent has just been taken out for what is claimed to be a new mode of cooking. The process is remarkable for its simplicity. A very simple form of oven is heated by a lamp which is placed beneath it. The floor of the oven is covered with a thin sheet of water, in which the cooker or steamer is heated so as to form a water joint. By this method the inventor claims that no odor is permitted to escape, and the flavor of the food is perfectly retained. In cooking such articles as fish, cabbage and other food which gives off an unpleasant odor, this process is extremely valuable.—*New York Telegram*.

The gala coach in which the Princess Sophie, recently married to the crown prince of Greece, rode to her wedding was built for the Count de Chambord, in expectation of riding in it to his coronation. The king of Greece bought the coach for 26,000 francs.

NEWTON FREE LIBRARY.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Argles, M. <i>A Life's Remorse.</i>	62,744	The writer has collected what ever specimens of Romany song she could find, and offers them as a contribution to the history of the gypsies.	
Benedict, E. L. <i>Stories of Persons and Places in Europe.</i>	35,260	Smith, M. P. W. <i>Their Canoe Trip.</i>	61,718
Describes the natural physical features, antiquities, historical events and personages, industries, etc., of the important European countries.		Wagner, W. H. <i>Correspondence of Wagner and Liszt;</i> trans. with Preface by E. Hause. 2 vols.	55,324
Burnham, G. L. <i>A Sane Lunatic.</i>	62,742	Wesselhoeft, L. <i>Fable for Children.</i>	61,716
Carpenter, E. <i>Civilization; Its Cause and Cure; and Other Essays.</i>	102,522	E. P. THURSTON, Librarian.	
—		Dec. 25, 1889.	

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WALTER THORPE, Newton Centre. Is agent for the GRAPHIC, and receives subscriptions and makes collections for it. He also makes terms for advertising, hand-bills, and all other kinds of printing. Also, Real Estate to sell and to rent, and insurance against fire in the best English and American companies.

NEWTON CENTRE.

—Arthur Muldoon lost a valuable horse this week.

—Several of the students spent Christmas at their homes.

—Prof. Geo. R. Hovey of Richmond, Va., is at home for the holidays.

—Miss Friend of Pelham street is in Malden for a holiday visit.

—Miss Cook of Pelham street is visiting friends in Woonsocket, R. I.

—Mr. Geo. E. Barrows spent Christmas day with friends at Medford, Mass.

—Mr. S. F. Chadbourne and family spent Christmas with friends in Melrose.

—Mr. Chas. M. Scudder spent Christmas with friends at Hubbardston, Mass.

—Miss Fannie Capron of Beacon street returned from her visit to Washington, D. C.

—Prof. Charles R. Brown is entertaining the Misses Dodge from Hampton Falls, N. H.

—Robert Weir's stable is nearly finished, and he is moving in his horses and vehicles.

—Fred H. Hover, class of '89, at Brown University, is at home for the holiday vacation.

—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bailey of Beacon street are at Westchester, Pa., visiting friends.

—A social is to be given in Associates' Hall to-night, by the Newton Centre Social club.

—Mr. J. W. Parker of Lake avenue is entertaining Miss Blanchard, from Waterbury, Ct.

—Miss Ida Davis is entertaining Miss May Davis of Boston and Miss Sykes of Wakefield.

—Luther Paul and Geo. Wales, both of Amherst college, are spending the holidays at home.

—Miss Alice Gardiner of Wheaton Seminary, Norton, Mass., is spending the holidays at home.

—Miss Alice Clement and Helen Hawthorne, are home from Wellesley College, for the vacation.

—The old house opposite the residence of H. Levi C. Wade, Dedham street, is being torn down.

—Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Thatcher of Beacon street are visiting their daughter, Mrs. Dewey, at Concord, N. H.

—Adams' express has been kept very busy this week with Christmas boxes, bundles, trees, sleds, etc.

—Prof. and Mrs. Andrews of New York are visiting at Alderman Harbach's residence on Waverly avenue.

—Mr. and Mrs. Chas. F. Hall are receiving congratulations. It is a boy and has already been named George.

—Officer Fletcher took two men down to the court room Thursday morning, whose Christmas had lasted too long.

—Mr. Robert Woodworth of Amherst College, is spending the holidays with Mr. Samuel Ward, Crescent avenue.

—Mr. Thomas R. Frost is having a stable built near his residence on Cypress street, and James McLean has the contract.

—Mrs. Burton and daughter are visiting Mrs. Burton's family in Rochester, N. Y. Prof. Burton has returned from his visit there.

—Miss Fannie Sparhawk of Homer street has returned this week from the South, where she has been spending a few months.

—Mr. Chas. A. Clark and family of Lake avenue are spending the holidays with Mrs. Clark's father, Mr. W. H. Ashley, of Fall River.

—Miss Mary Caldwell is at her home on Beacon street, for a few weeks rest from studies at the State Normal school, South Framingham.

—Mr. Stetson of Somerville has bought the place at Oak Hill recently occupied by Mr. E. D. Wiggin, and will probably take possession next spring.

—Word has been received from Miss Adelaine Stevens, formerly milliner at H. S. Williams, of the safe arrival in California of herself and parents.

—Miss Florence Paul, Miss Helen Rice, Miss Careta Chapman, Miss Grace Colburn, and Miss May Smith are at their homes for the holiday vacation.

—Officer Fletcher took care of Patrick Coffey last Sunday, and at Monday's court he was given thirty days' vacation at Cambridge for disturbance of the peace.

—The Unitarian Sunday school enjoyed a Christmas tree and party in the church vestry on Monday evening. Later a social was given to the church members.

—The Sunday school at Thompsonville, a branch of the Baptist society, had a Christmas tree and social on Christmas eve, affording untold pleasure to those connected with it.

—A large number were disappointed at the depot Sunday afternoon, when they learned that in the change of time, the 2 o'clock train would not leave till 3:05 and they were there an hour too early.

—The list of advertised letters at the post office for this week is as follows: Mr. G. Adrian, Mr. William Henry Binton, 2; Mr. C. Bartlett, Miss B. M. Burke, A. A. Butler, Miss E. Ladd, Miss Martha McCaffrey.

—A Christmas entertainment, consisting of music, charades, etc., preceded by a supper and followed by a heavily laden Christmas tree, was enjoyed last evening at the Congregational church, by both grown and little folks, the latter especially.

—The Sunday school children of the Methodist church had their Christmas tree in the church vestry last evening, and numberless articles were distributed among the expectant audience, the gathering dispersing early on account of the little ones.

—Mr. J. R. Leeson was appointed one of the committees of the Boston Merchants' Association, to attend the funeral of Editor H. W. Gray of Atlanta, Ga., but the date was fixed some time after the death that it was impossible for the committee to be present.

—The Newton Centre Improvement association are to begin a series of entertainments on the evening of Jan. 1st. The artists will include Mrs. Nella Brown Pond, the Ruggles Street quartet, and other artists, and the program promises a choice evening entertainment.

—Councilman Geo. F. Richardson believes in keeping on the right side of his employees and in his generous way he gave each of his clerks a Christmas present. In return the clerks had planned a pleasant surprise for Mr. Richardson, which was presented him, in the shape of an elegant silver sugar bowl and creamer.

—The Newton Centre M. E. church took its missionary collection on Sunday last, after an inspiring sermon by Dr. J. O. Peck, and the amount was \$1,032.50, a gain of ten per cent over the figures of last year. The Sunday-school and missionary concert collections will, it is expected, increase the amount by at least \$100.

—While driving a loaded team on Hammon street, Patrick Hannigan slipped from the load and fell under the wheels,

which passed over the groin and legs, breaking both of the latter, and bruising and cutting his hips. He was taken to the Cottage Hospital by Officer Fletcher and attended by Dr. Sylvester.

—The lights of the streets of Newton Centre are eccentric to the last degree. We have kerosene lamps, gas lights, lanterns, and candles all on the same street, enough to light us on our way, it would appear. Unfortunately, the two lights belonging to the earlier history of the village are lighted at any time from 3 to 4 and in the evening they are extinguished.

—The Christmas music of the "First church," Newton Centre, will be given next Sunday, provided "La Grippe" will permit, which afflition postponed the rendering of the same last Sabbath. Some excellent music has been prepared, and will, no doubt, be well sung. The program is as follows:

Doxology, Choir and Congregation.

Amen, Sing O Heavens.

Hymn. Show the glad tidings, John H. Brewer

Hymn after prayer, Where Shepherds, F. Lynes

Two congregational hymns.

The Rev. J. Emerson Swallow, who died suddenly last week at Windsor, Mass., was the father of F. O. Swallow of this village. A graduate of Dartmouth College and Union Theological Seminary, New York City, and a classmate of Rev. Mr. Furbush and A. E. Ladd, he had enjoyed good health up to the day of his death, though the death of his son, Dec. 31st, '87, and the serious illness of Mr. F. O. Swallow at the hospital last winter with diphtheria, aged him somewhat. He was taken with a sharp pain at intervals in the left side and arm while out driving; returning home he lay down upon a lounge. Upon the first return of the pain, in about 15 minutes, he passed away in an instant. The church was decorated in a manner appropriate to Christmas.

—Mr. G. Tappan Francis, who resigned his position as superintendent of the Petee machine works, left for Boston Monday evening, with the intention of visiting friends for a few days before their departure for Chicago. On Christmas day Mr. Francis was agreeably surprised by receiving a handsome gold watch, chain and charm, elegantly engraved, from his former employer at the works, who took advantage of the holiday to make the surprise more complete. He will thus have a constant reminder of the many friends he leaves behind.

—The Monday club will meet with Mrs. Lovering next week.

—The Lakeside club will hold their next meeting with Mrs. Burr.

—The Chautauquans will have their next meeting at Mrs. Bryant's.

—Miss Cunari Shiffer was taken to the asylum at Somerville on Wednesday.

—Prof. Clarke of Wellesley College is spending the holidays with Mrs. Phipps.

—The employees and friends of Mr. Samuel Shaw presented him with a fine gold watch Christmas.

—We are now having six mails a day, as follows: mails close 7.30, 9.55, a. m., 12.30, 2.50, 4.45, 6.40 p. m.; mails open 7.50, 8.20, a. m., 1.30, 3.20, 5.25, 7.30 p. m.

—Mrs. Bowles has let her house, corner of Hyde and Walnut streets, to a Mr. Dugir, a commercial traveller for a New York house, who will immediately occupy.

—Mrs. Cushing, who with her husband, Deacon Cushing and their daughter, have spent their summers with Mrs. Cobb for many years, died quite suddenly in Boston last week.

—Mr. H. C. Robinson of Neponset, has bought of Mrs. Cobb her fine large house, just completed, on the corner of Chester street and Hillside avenue and expects to occupy the same in a few days.

—The case of J. C. Peterson, charged with stealing a buggy, the property of Wm. Heckle, came up in the Superior criminal court at Dedham last Friday and was deferred until the April cases, owing to the disagreement of the jury, who after hearing the details of the case returned a verdict of six to five and six against conviction.

—Wellesley station on the B. & A. R. R. was burglarized Monday night and a small amount of money and some silverware was stolen.

—Letters pending in the post office, week ending December 23: Wm. Byrnes, Mr. Edmund Burke, George Gorton, Mr. Hardy Johnson, Mr. W. E. Roscoe, Mr. Taylor, Miss Bridget Walsh, Miss Louise N. Menton.

—The next meeting of the lyceum will be on Thursday evening, Jan. 2, in Lincoln Hall. It is expected that the Chas. Ward Post, G. A. R., will give a campfire, as a part of the entertainment for the evening.

—The gate tender and switch man have moved to the new building just completed on the hill and the old one, which for many years has been more useful than ornamental at the Boylston street crossing, has been taken away.

—Mr. H. A. Marshall, employed at the Petter machine works, has taken a tenement corner of Walnut and Forest streets, and Mrs. Gurney and son, who is at the Petter machine works, have taken a tenement in Mr. F. Graham's house on Columbus street.

—Services appropriate to Christmas were held in the Congregational church last Sunday morning. The church was quite tastefully decorated with evergreen, also a beautiful vase of calla lilies was placed upon the table in front of the pulpit. The Te Deum "Festival," E flat, Dudley Buck, was finely rendered by the quartet, and was nicely appreciated by the large audience present.

—The children of the Congregational society held a Christmas social in the chapel on Thursday evening. A collation was served in the early evening, after which an entertainment, to which all the congregation were invited, consisting of songs, recitations and Mother Goose in pantomime, was performed to the delight of the audience.

—It seems now quite probable that the fire committee will recommend the purchase by the city, of the lot of land on the corner of Boylston and Cook streets, and Mrs. Gurney and son, who is at the Petter machine works, have taken a tenement in Mr. F. Graham's house on Columbus street.

—Interesting exercises will be given in the North church Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, consisting of music and readings, a review of the work of the year and remarks by the pastor, Rev. W. A. Lamb. The public is cordially invited.

—The children of the Congregational church were given a Christmas concert on Sunday evening. The music was appropriately and tastefully decorated for the occasion. The exercises consisted of readings, singing and recitations by the children of the Sunday school, assisted by an orchestra of 9 pieces in charge of Mr. H. G. Nichols. The exercises by the children were arranged by Superintendent Coe. The solo parts were well sustained and the exercises were generally of an interesting character.

—The Christmas festival at the North church was held on Wednesday evening.

—The church was nicely decorated with evergreen, the trees of friends, and the decorations were appropriately and tastefully decorated for the occasion. The exercises consisted of readings, singing and recitations by the children of the Sunday school, assisted by an orchestra of 9 pieces in charge of Mr. H. G. Nichols. The exercises by the children were arranged by Superintendent Coe. The solo parts were well sustained and the exercises were generally of an interesting character.

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